CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes [illegible] Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28719—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia
And the East.
AGENTS :—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

SHIPPING.

[illegible] Co.'s s.s. "PENINSULAR."

[illegible]xtra STEAMER "PENINSULAR" [illegible]EAVE BOMBAY at 5 P.M., on the 19th April, [illegible]e should be sent to the Mazagon Dockyard [illegible]. that day.
[illegible] Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M. [illegible]assengers on Board.

[illegible]NSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
[illegible]E	4136	300	J. L. Parfitt	23rd Apr
[illegible]M	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
[illegible]E	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
[illegible]	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st Apr.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	19th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :
5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3.200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3.600	550	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8. 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
Cheaper Passages engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.
The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for Messes, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 1 [illegible] per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 20th April, noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 23rd April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on the 24th April, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on 21st April, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal town of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. Free of Charge.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM TO DUNKIRK.

THE AISLA CRAIG, 2,189 tons, WILL SAIL about the 25th instant. Has accommodation for 12 First Class Passengers.
For rate of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
NUBIA	3551	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 13, 1892.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.
Splendid accommodation for Passengers.
Fitted with Electric Light.
For particulars as to passage, &c.,
Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
SOLE AGENT,
8F, Beechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

ARE AGENTS FOR

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS.

EACH FILTER is constructed on the most approved SANITARY Principles, and is arranged so as to be EASILY CLEANED or RENEWED by the Purchaser at very Small Cost; the Carbon is most powerful, removing all Organic Matter, and the Microbes and Bacteria so frequently the cause of Zymotic Diseases.

Water is the great carrier of the Infective Germs. It is the Water to which we must look.—*Lancet.*

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NATURE'S HERBAL REMEDIES.

	Rs.	a.
BROWN'S ACACIAN BALSAM, For the instant Relief and Permanent Cure of Chest Diseases	3	0
BROWN'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, An unfailing Remedy for all Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys	3	0
LANE'S CATARRH CURE, A prompt and reliable Cure for Catarrh and kindred Disorders	3	0
BROWN'S RENOVATING PILLS, Exceedingly useful Aperient Pills......As. 12 and	1	12

	Rs.	a
BROWN'S BLOOD PURIFIER, Eradicates all Diseases of the Skin and Blood	3	0
BROWN'S ASSIMILANT, A positive Cure of Epilepsy or Fits	3	0
BROWN'S MALEFERN VERMIFUGE, Used in expelling all species of Worms	2	0
BROWN'S HERBAL OINTMENT. Cures Ulcers, Sore-legs, Sore-breast, &c., &c. As. 12 and	1	12

☞ Up-country Orders Carefully and Promptly Executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

OPPOSITE JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

HARRY CLARK & CO.,

HIGH CLASS CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.
PROFESSIONAL BREECHES MAKERS.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
UNDER
ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT St., West.

CORRECT STYLE, GOOD FIT AND FINISH IS GUARANTEED IN EVERY INSTANCE, COUPLED WITH MODERATE CHARGES.

UNIFORM FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE MADE STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LATEST I. D. REGULATIONS AND HORSE GUARDS
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DRESS OF 1891.
75

Samples and irections for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

50, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and al boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

FOR EVENING DRESS.

		Rs.	a.
GENTS' TWO BUTTON WHITE KID Gloves	pair Rs.	1	8
RICH SPUN SILK SOCKS, Embroidered	pair ,,	4	0
BLACK SILK or SATIN BOWS, Fasten back or Front	,,	1	4
RICH SILK, HEMSTITCHED Handkerchiefs, Plain, or Spot Borders	3 for ,,	5	8
BLACK, BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, Embroidered Silk Fronts	per pair ,,	2	4
18 Ct. GOLD ON IVORY FRONT STUDS	Set of 3 ,,	2	12

PACKING FREE. } CASH or V. P. P. { PACKING FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

SUPARI
OR
BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient Preparation, made from the fresh Betel-nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the Mouth and fragrance to the Breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the Toilet Table,
Cash, Re. 1-2. Credit Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
COLD CREAM SOAP.

THE most perfect Soap yet introduced for the Toilet, Nursery, or Bath; it combines the cleansing and detergent effects of a first-class Soap with the healing and softening properties of Cold Cream.

A Perfect Soap for the Toilet.
A Perfect Soap for the Bath.
A Perfect Soap for Ladies.
A Perfect Soap for Children.

	Cash.	Credit.
In boxes of 3 Tablets, per box	Re. 1.	Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.
Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.
In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cat's Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.
With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.
The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches :—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOT WEATHER.

FLESH BRUSHES. SPONGES AND LOOFAHS.
TOILET SOAPS.

COMFORTS.

PERFUMES. SPRAY PRODUCERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemical and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, SCHOOLS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS supplied at Wholesale Rates.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., WINE & GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS & AGENTS. { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peit, City.

THORPE & CO.

SPECIALITIES!
NOTE THE PRICES.

GLOVES, White Kid, Rs. 1-4 Per Pair.

GLOVES, Regulation Tan, Black, White and Khaki Doe, Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.

TIES, White Cambric Dress, Rs. 1-8 Per Dozen.

BOWS, White Cambric Dress, Rs. 2-8 Per Dozen.

COLLARS, All the leading shapes, Per Doz., Rs. 6-8.

TIES, Ascot, for Large Knot, As. 8 each.

POCKET Handkerchiefs, Fancy Borders, Rs. 5-8 Per Dozen.

BANIANS, Gauze Merino, Per ½ Dozen, Rs. 12.

PANTS, Gauze Merino, Per ½ Dozen, Rs. 21.

DRESSING Gowns, a Large Choice, from Rs. 10-8.

THORPE & CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LINEN TABLE

Damask Table Cloths, at One-third off regular prices; to seat 6, 8, 10, 12 persons, at Rs. 8, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 14, respectively, and to seat 14, 16, 18, 20 persons, at Rs. 16, Rs. 20, Rs. 21, Rs. 24, respectively; also to seat 22, 26, 28.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE INDO-BRITISH SCHOOLS,

APRIL 21, 1892, AT 8-30 P. M.,

AT THE Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.

PART I.

Pianoforte Solo	Valse	Josef Hofmann	Miss Willis.
Duet	I Muse on Thee	Keller	Mrs. Squire & Miss M. Tootill.
Song	My Dearest Heart	Sullivan	Miss E Dumayne.
Violin Solo	Marguerite	Heyman	Miss Pedraza.
Song	Jessie's Dream	Blockley	Miss Carpenter.
Song	The Angel's Promise	Behrend	Miss Waller
	Concertina Obligato		Mr. M. T. Carroll.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Pianoforte Solo	Impromtu in a Flat	Schuberg	Miss Willis.
Song	When the Heart is Young	Buck	Miss N. Tudball.
Violin Solo	Scene De Ballet	Beriots	Miss Pedraza.
Trio	Hope and Memory	Smart	Mrs. Squire. Miss N. Tudball. Miss Tootill.
Song	Sweet Kildare	Stephens Adams	Miss E. Dumayne
Song	An Evening Song	Blumenthal	Mrs. Squire.

DOXOLOGY.

Piano has been kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. ROSE and Co. Tickets, price One Rupee. To Members of Y. W. C. A., 8 As. To be had of Mrs. Hoar, 11, Rampart Road; Mrs. Briggs Temperance Hotel, Colaba; Mrs. Smeaton, Clerk Bunder, Mazagon; Mrs. Payne, Old Kellly's Hotel, Bellasis Road; Mrs. Clark, Mount Road, Mazagon; Mrs. Fry, G. I. P. Bungalows, Parel, Miss Crittall, The Lodge, Girgaum

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ALMORA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, April 15, 1892. Agents.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

WANTED, a first-class RETOUCHER. Liberal terms to a good man who would make himself generally useful. Send specimen negative (if possible) with application to JOHN BLEES, Lahore.

ONE or TWO good NATIVE RETOUCHERS also WANTED.—Apply as above.

DURREES! DURREES!!

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, supply Durrees of all colours and qualities, made of their own yarn. No extra charge for making plain stripe. Durrees to constituents' own design.

Samples free on Application.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of (4,000 cwts.) four thousand cwts. of SALTPETRE GROUGH (more or less) to the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, as under will be received by the Undersigned at his Office, on THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1892, up to 12-30 P.M.

1,000 cwts to be supplied by the 31st May, 1892, at the latest.

3,000 cwts. to be supplied as soon after the Monsoon as possible, but not later than 30th November, 1892.

2. Forms of Tenders, conditions (which are procurable on payment of a fee of annas eight only) and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted).

F. J. CALDECOTT, Colonel, R.A.,
Supt., Gunpowder Factory.
Gunpowder Factory Office, Kirkee, 14th April, 1892.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of May, 1892, for the SUPPLY of—

(a.) Fifty 2½" Hydrants and 1,500 feet run of Merryweather's Patent 2½" rubber lined Canvas Hose or other approved make, cut into lengths of 100 feet, and fitted with proper couplings as used by the Municipal Fire Brigade.

(b). Twelve Patent American Spray nozzles, and (c) Six light wrought iron hose carriers.

2. The tendered rates to include free delivery of the goods at the Municipal Stores, Palton Road, Bombay, ready for immediate use.

3. The whole to be delivered within 2 months after acceptance of the tender.

4. Each tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 100 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

5. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractor whose tender may be accepted.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. C. JAMES, M.I.C.E.,
For Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 12th April, 1892.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends, at Home, made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS ....Rs. 4 0 Per 100
TRABUCOS .... „ 3 12 „
COQUETAS .... „ 3 8 „

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1..............................Rs. 4 0 Per 100
„ 2.............................. „ 3 12 „

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS."

VERY CHOICE
REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics and experienced in Education Department, for the Headmaster-ship of the Shapur Victoria Academy on a salary of Rs. Sixty (60) a month. Free quarters and lucrative private tuitions available. The selected candidate shall have to execute a gurantee-deed for Rupees five hundred that he will stick to the post for three complete Sessions. The applications will be received up to 5th of May 1892 by R. B. CHOUDHURY, Esq., Secretary, Victoria Academy, Shapur Town, Mymen singh, Bengal.

"PEPSALIA,"

The Digestive Table Salt,
"is not a Medicine,"
As. 12 and Re. 1-10.

WONDER OF THE DAY!
MELTONIAN CREAM
Preserves and beautifies all kinds of Patent and Enamelled Leather, As. 12.

Clean and Preserve your BROWN LEATHER Boots, Shoes, Travelling Bags, &c., by PROPERT'S BROWN LEATHER RENOVATOR, As. 6. And by BROWN'S ROYAL Lutetian Cream, As. 10.

THE BEST THING FOR HOT SEASON!!
DeCARL'S
SOLID FRUIT JUICE,
Invigorating and Refreshing.
A trial is all that is needed to appreciate its wonderful cooling refreshing Properties, As. 6 only.

23, Hummum Street. MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD?
USE
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,

The never-failing Specific for
PULMONARY
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT,
and settled
CONSUMPTION.
It is a powerful
VOICE TONIC,
clears the throat of
HOARSENESS,
and strengthens the
VOCAL ORGAN.

☞ Reduced Prices, Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th April, 1892.

POSTAL NOTICE.

AN EXTRA MAIL for the UNITED KINGDOM and Countries served through it, and for the Continent of Europe, will be CLOSED at the General Post Office, Bombay, at 3 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1892, for despatch by the Extra P. & O. S. S. "Peninsular" to Marseilles. The MAIL will be strictly limited to LETTERS and PACKETS specially marked for despatch Per S. S. "Peninsular."

JOHN OWENS,
Offg. Presidency Post-Master.
Bombay, Genl. Post Office, Dated 12th April, 1892.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 Per Share on fully paid-up Shares of Rs. 200, each of Rs. 7½ per Share of Rs. 150 paid up (equal to 10 per cent. per annum) has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood in the Company's Register on the 4th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 12th April, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1892, at 2 P.M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year, ending 31st December, 1891.

To elect a Director and Auditors.

To decide as to declaration of a Dividend.

To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 16th March 1892.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1892, at 3 P.M., when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 31st ult., will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution:—

1. "That the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Acts, 1882 and 1887.

2. That Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater be appointed Liquidator of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the said Company and distributing its assets, on a remuneration of 2 per cent. on the total assets of the Company and he be authorised to charge the expenses of the liquidation.

3. That the Liquidator be empowered to do all acts authorised and exercise all the powers given to a Liquidator by Sections 177, 201, 202 and 204 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 4th April, 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MUNGULWADY OPPOSITE THE CHURNEY ROAD STATION.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Kustoor Ooma and Company and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mucconjee Vituldas Kapadia, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated the 30th January, 1890, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing and built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the southern side of Mungulwady Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said mortgagor, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 479 and Street No. 9, containing by admeasurement ninety-five and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Sitaram Bapoo Bhat, on the west by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Succaram Moroba Sett, on the north by the aforesaid Mungulwady Lane, and on the south by the Memon Mahomedan Cemetery No. 31.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF HORNBY ROW.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Shamjee Ludha and Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Vussonji Heerji, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 28th October 1890, the following, viz:—

All that the 9-16 share of the mortgagor in all that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort and Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 332 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street Nos. 145, 147, Ward No. 2370, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No.—and new survey No.—and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage (one half of which appertains to these premises and the other half of which appertains to the property of Sorabjee Rustomjee Mahimwalla, on the west by the said Hornby Row, on the south by the Jeevanjee Manockjee Lane, and on the north partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the properties of Jeram Lakhmidass and Nathoo Lalji, which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and tenants of the mortgagor and of Madhowdass Jaitha, the present owner of the remaining 7-16 share in the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 18, 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 111 BALES TWIST.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of the purchaser Gulabrai Mungulchund.

75 bales each 400 lb. No 16s twist flower tie.
36 „ „ 400 lb. No. 10s twist „

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

25 ice cream freezers.
1 roll leather belting, 9 inches.

The property of an officer consisting of wearing apparel, revolver cash box, chest of drawers, looking-glass, books, &c.

On account and at the risk of Dr. Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonji, on the Port Trust ground, behind Apollo Hotel, at 5 p.m.

1 single poled tent and 2 routies.

On account and at the risk of Essabhoy Cadurbhoy, the defaulting indentor—

2 cases bronze powder.

On account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. "Rannock" and "Raventhaler."

F 332-436—105 kegs iron nails.
437-541—105 „ „

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria in very good order.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable open carriage.
1 light mahogany coloured dog-cart.
1 new safety bicycle.
1 strong roomy barouche by Simpson of Madras for single horse or pair.
1 bay Arab horse, quiet in single harness.
1 Rover bicycle "King of the Road," with ball bearing, lamp and bell.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba near the Station Hospital the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, carpets, child's pony with saddle, etc., the property of J. B. MELONY, Esq. The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household, furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, five stops Harmonium, &c., the property of Captain RENNY, R. A.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Memonwada Road, outside the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Hajee John Mahomed Adam, Joosub Arab, Hajee Joosub Hajee Seedick, Hajee Tyeb Hajee Mahomed and Hassun Hajee Moladina, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Abdoosatar Hajee Oomer, Hajee Ahmed Hajee Oosman, Hajee Mickee Hajee Aboobucker, and Noor Mahomed Esmail, the following property, "viz.":—

All that piece of fazundari ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Memonwada Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward B No. 2401 and street No. 487, 501, 6, and 10, and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Ellias alias Natha Muccadum, on the west by Memonwada Road, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Attari Moholla or Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Villa, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, English-made furniture, best electroplated ware, Bohemian and Paris porcelain transparent dinner, dessert and breakfast services, Hinks's and Ditmar's windproof lamps, superior oil-paintings, a large size pastel painting representing Moses, English-built landau in very good order, one strong and light victoria, one pair of handsome and fast chestnut Arabs going in single and double harness, sets of single and double harness, a first-rate upright pianoforte by Ronisch, imported by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, Swiss gauze curtains, Persian carpets, Milan pier glasses, singing canaries, a large collection of choice roses, ferns, crotons, etc., the property of F. BOZZONI, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 28th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Admiralty House," Marine Lines, the very valuable and elegant French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room, bed room and office room furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, best electroplated ware, very rich porcelain ware, and glassware, silver ware, a rich toned upright pianoforte by Schiedmayer, imported by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, real Satsuma flower jars, first rate Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, rich carpets, &c., the property of H. E. Rear-Admiral F. C. B. Robinson, R. N.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NUVAPARA, BANDORA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Hajee Peer Mahomed Allarukhia, proceeding to England.

All that piece of land or garden ground, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 10½ goonthas or thereabouts, and registered under Survey No. 234 and Pot Nos. 1 and 2, together with the bungalow, outhouses and two chawls, mangoe, cocoanut and other trees standing thereon, situate at Bandora, near the Nuvapara Musjid, and close to the tank, and bounded on the East path by the vacant ground of Parsee Battlewalla, partly by the Musjid and partly by the bungalow of Rahimtoola Sulliman, on the west partly by a passage, partly by the Bandora tank, partly by the ground of De Monte Patel, and partly by the property of Moonshee Mahomedally, on the south by the Government road leading to Nuvapara, and on the north by the ground of Parsi Battlewalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, April 18, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chukla or Furniture Bazaar, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Samjee Parpia and Co. consisting of glass and crockery ware, plated and silver ware, chandelier, candilibra, Brussels carpets, table ornaments teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, sets of harness, and many other sundry articles.

The property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

AUCTION sale of Photographic kits of the well-known Photographers, Messrs. P. VUCCINO & Co.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the photographic materials of the well-known firm of photographers, Messrs. P. Vuccino and Co., consisting of a large number of Lenses of Dallmeyers, Voiglander, Darlsh, &c., &c., complete with cameras and stands, large number of backgrounds, Studio furniture, carpets, grass carpets, &c., &c. chemicals of all description, album-sized papers, card-boards, burnishing machines, etc., etc.

Oil-paintings representing group of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales with his Staff, their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Patiala and Dholpur and Staff, a painting of Indian Beauties, a painting of Sir James and the late Lady Ferguson, Monochrome Photographs of celebrities, valuable negatives of 17 years' collection of Royal Personages, Dukes and Duchesses, Viceroys and Ladies, Governors and Ladies, Commanders-in-Chief and Ladies, majority of Rajahs in India, including H. H. the Nizam with several Nobles of Hyderabad, Bombay and Poona, views, caves of Adjunta and Elephanta, etc., etc., also a rich collection of portrait frames, drawing-room furniture, chandeliers, Persian carpets, book cases, mirrors, etc., etc., and many other sundry articles.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "St. Vincent," The Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate Billiard-table by Thurston and Co. with balls, lamps, &c., a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte in very good order, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil-paintings and pictures, a handsome strong English built glass-fronted office Brougham by "Kesterton," one handsome strong fast-trotting bay Arab horse, a powerful Lady's riding horse, valuable Law Library, book-cases, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. the property of the HON'BLE E. L. LATHAM, Advocate-General.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a. m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J. HARTLEY Esqr.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, April 18, 1892.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND MATCH BOXES

Of the best European Design and Manufacture, in plain, engraved or artistically chased Cases, most suitable for presentation.

Cigar cases, Rs. 75; Cigarette cases, Rs. 40, 45 and 50; Match Boxes, Rs. 8, 15, and 20.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000. payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	„ 14-1-3	„ 12-11-0	„ 22-10-1
35	„ 15-7-6	„ 14-4-4	„ 30-10-0
40	„ 17-5-11	„ 16-6-1	„ 46-12-40

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.

2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.

3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.

4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.

6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

INDIAN PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
THACKER'S REDUCED SURVEY MAP OF India, with Inset Physical Maps, Sketch Maps of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and General Index, Edited by J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F. R. G. S. Is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. The Index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map. Price in Book Form Rs. 5; on Roller	8	0
THE TRIBES ON MY FRONTIER: an Indian Naturalist's Foreign Policy. By EHA. With 50 Illustrations by F. C. MACRAE	6	0
LAYS OF IND. By ALIPH CHEEM. Comic, Satirical, and Descriptive Poems illustrative of Anglo-Indian Life. Seventh Edition. Enlarged. With 70 Illustrations. Cloth, elegant, gilt edges	7	8
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Christian Convention, Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

Lecture on Ancient Zoroastrian Society, Bhikaeejee Bengalee Girls' School, Sir Raymond West presiding.

Social Gathering of the Xavierites, Petit Hall, Matoonga, 6-30 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 8 p.m.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th :—Almora (s), from London. On the 15th :—Santon (s), from Cardiff ; Mobile (s), Aden ; Brindisi (s), Shanghai ; Nizam (s), and Mombasa (s), Calcutta. On the 16th :—Java (s), from Busreh ; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 15th :—Ceder Branch (s), for Zanzibar, &c. ; Arrayo (s), London and Karachi ; Buckingham (s), Dunkirk ; and Khandalla (s), Calcutta, &c. On the 16th :—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi and K. Coast ; Aston Hall (s), Marseilles, &c. ; Siam (s), Aden ; and Robert Harrowing (s), Tripani and Genoa.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Tuesday, the 19th instant.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th March, 1892, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1891, of 149,587 maunds and Rs. 3,448 in the earnings.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Bombay and Krishna entered the dock on Thursday, the s.s. Dragoman on Friday, and the s.s. Iran on Saturday. The s.s. Cedar Branch and Inchborra left it on Friday, and the s.s. Aston Hall on Saturday.

Indian Temperance Association.—A public meeting will be held, in the Money School, Dhobi Talao, on Wednesday next, at 5-30 p.m., when Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, L. M. and S. will deliver a lecture on "Narcotics ; especially Ganja and Bhang."

Prince's Dock.—The barque Pacific, s. s. Mobile, Swordsman, Brindisi, and Almora entered the dock on Friday, and the s.s. Zanne Stephanovich and Lucina on Saturday. The s.s. Rowter and Calder left it on Thursday, and the s.s. Patrick Stewart and Arroyo on Saturday.

Xavierites Gathering.—The seventh annual social gathering of the Xavierites takes place to-day, at Petit Hall, Matoonga. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay has kindly consented to preside at the dinner. After dinner some Shakespearean tableaux and a farce will be represented by some of the students.

Lecture on Zoroastrian Women in Ancient Iran.—Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, B.A., will deliver at 5-30, this evening, a lecture on "matrimony and position of the Zoroastrian wife in remote antiquity,' in the hall of the Bai Bhikaeeji Shapoorji Bengalee Girls' School, when the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West has kindly consented to preside.

A Reported Loot near Anjar, in Kutch.—About the 8th instant, it is reported that a Bania while proceeding from one place to another with about 10,000 korees in cash (about Rs. 3,000) was looted, near Anjar, a village in Kutch, by a gang of ten armed dacoits. Probably these are the very dacoits who have been giving us trouble for some time past.—*Kathiawar Times.*

Arrival of the Rajah of Rutlam.—His Highness Sir Ranjit Singh, Rajah of Rutlam, with his suite and 75 followers, arrived in Bombay by the passenger train, at 9 a.m., on Saturday last. A guard-of-honour, with band and regimental colours, of 100 rank-and-file of the 21st Bombay Infantry paraded on the platform of the Victoria Terminus, to receive his Highness. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce his arrival.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, this evening, at 8 p.m. :—

Wedding March	From Punch and Judy	Fitz.
Overture	Laureole	P. Bouillon.
Valse	Tres Jolie	Waldteufel.
Caledonians	Knight of the Thistle	Balfour.
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel.
Selection	Iolanthe	J. Riviere.
Schottische	Blue Bonnets	Balfour.
Galop	The Postillion	C. M. Fourdrin

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Victims of Avarice.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Anaji and Dhondoo, both Hindoos, were charged by Constable Merchant, with house-breaking and theft of a watch, sundry articles, and cash, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 47-8. Mulji Gopal, a grain merchant, at Jail Road, appeared to complain, and deposed he had suspected the accused persons as they had seen him counting his money some evenings previous to the offence. They secreted the property with an acquaintance, named Suddoo Govind, from whom it was recovered by the police. Pleading guilty to the offence each of them received a sentence of six month's rigorous imprisonment.

A Groundless Excuse.—Sinput, a Purdasee, employed as a muccadum in the service of Mr. Framji K. Chinoy, was, on Saturday, charged by Inspector Saunders, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of a sum of Rs. 32. Complainant deposed that he entrusted the money to the accused to be given to Mr. Wadia, C.I.E., the treasurer of the Parsi Gymkhana. The money was not delivered and when the muccadum returned, after several days, he stated that he had been robbed of it in the Victoria Gardens. However, when the police searched him five rupees were fonnd with him. His Worship convicted him of the offence and passed a sentence of three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Seen in the Act.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, Gungaram Luchram was charged with theft of a purse, containing nine rupees and a charm of the same coin. Bugwuthra Balaji More, a private in the 8th Native Infantry, identified the prisoner and deposed that he missed his purse whilst he was returning from the Crawford Market, on the 14th instant, after making some purchases. He instantly raised an alarm when he noticed the accused in the custody of a police sepoy, who, it appears, saw the pick-pocket relieve his victim of his money. The offender pleaded not guilty alleging he found the purse on the ground. The Magistrate found him guilty on the evidence and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months.

Goa News.—The Goa Railway earned Rs. 5,209 or Rs.102 per mile during the week ended, March 12 last, against Rs. 423 per mile in the corresponding week last year. In the following week the earnings rose to Rs. 117 per mile against Rs. 482 per mile last year.—The arrangements for supplying Pangim with water through pipes from the tank of Batulim have advanced a good deal. The water will be stored in two reservoirs and distributed twice a day.—The customs receipts throughout Goa from 15th to 31st January last amounted to Rs. 11,879.—The mango season this year promises but poorly. There are no mangoes in the market at present.—The Governor-General to whose notice the case of the plucked student assaulting the examiner, Rev. Saldanha, was submitted, has given orders to expel the assailant from the College.

Tiger Shooting at Lunawada.—On Wednesday, H. H. Sir Vakhatsingji shot a huge tiger, two wild boars, and a spotted deer at the Vaghsara, a place about five miles from Lunawada. This part of Lunawada, owing to its hills, woods, and the river Ponam, is a favourite haunt of big game, and sometimes large panthers are shot near the parapet wall of the town. A full-grown panther was shot a few days ago near the southern parapet wall of the town. Sir Vakhatsingji is a keen sportsman and is credited with having bagged about 200 tigers and panthers during the course of the last twelve years. He had big carpets made of the skins of tiger and presented them to his friends. He is so confident of his gun that he never shoots from an elephant or a tree but always on foot and that, too unattended, which is rare with a Native Prince. According to Sir Vakhatsingji, summer, if one can stand the heat, is the safest season for tiger shooting. The jungle in the hot weather is so denuded of its grass and foliage that it affords greater facilities for approaching a tiger's resting place than in any other season and it also exposes the tiger, when it is out of its hiding place. He prefers midday to any other time, because the tiger never can stand the midday sun for long and soon gets exhausted. During the summer months the Durbar orders his Bhils, which are specially selected for their pluck and experience, to sit on trees in twos at different points at the Vaghsara to keep a watch on the return of a tiger in the morning from its nocturnal perambulation in search of prey. A tiger always chooses solitary, cool, and thickly shaded places to rest in, and never stirs while the sun is high unless disturbed. When a tiger is sighted one of the two Bhils goes to give the information and the other on the tree watches the tiger. The information is speedily conveyed to the nearest village and thence forwarded on to the Durbar. The Durbar with a select company goes to the place and arranges the disposition of beaters and the shikaris according to the topography of the place. The beating commences at 10 a.m., and the Durbar's practsied eye prompts him to take his stand at a point with a considerable amount of certainty as to the way the tiger will take when hardly closed upon by the beaters. The European officers who had opportunities of shikaring with the Durbar expressed themselves much satisfied, Sir Vakhatsingji having left nothing undone to ensure success.

THE LATE MR. K. E. MASANI.

The late Mr. Kavasji Edulji Masani, who died at the age of seventy years, was one of the old distinguished Elphinstonians, being the class-brother of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. After a creditable college career, he was appointed an assistant master in the Elphinstone Institution, and subsequently in the Poona Government English School under Mr. Easdale and the Rev. Mr. McDougal. In 1849 the Board of Education opened an English school at Broach for the first time, when he was selected head-master at the recommendation of the late Dr. Harkness, Principal of the Elphinstone Institution. During the eight years that he held charge of the school, it was brought into a state of much efficiency, and many of his pupils are at this day in the enjoyment of lucrative and honourable posts. It may be said to his credit that during his leisure hours he used to give some of the advanced students lessons in law and regulations as laid down in the Elphinstone Code ; and many of the prominent members of the native bar, in the Courts of Guzerat, are indebted to him for their legal education after having successfuly passed his examination in 1855 as a munsiff, he was in the following year appointed head clerk of the District Court of Surat by Mr. Henry Hebbert, judge of that Court. About two years subsequently, in March, 1858, Mr. Kavasji was appointed Munsiff of Surat, and after serving in the same capacity at Broach, Bulsar, Wagra, and Dholka, he finally retired from the service, in 1879, after a long, meritorious, and faithful service of more, than thirty years. As a teacher his name is still remembered with gratitude in Bombay, Poona, and Broach, and as a judicial officer he discharged his duties with a degree of independence and uprightness, rarely to be met with in a native subordinate judge. His popularity was marked wherever he had the honour to dispense justice. Government had offered him the post of a first-class subordinate judge of Surat ; but he declined it as it was his intention shortly to retire from the service. In 1862, Colonel (now Sir) R. H. Keatinge, then Political Agent, was chosen by the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, to reorganize the administration of Kathiawar, which stood in need of reform. Colonel Keatinge had proposed to employ two Parsi gentlemen who were well-known for their probity and ability ; these were Mr. Kaikhusru Hormusjee Olpaivala, (the late judge of the Court of Small Causes at Surat) and the late Mr. K. E. Masani, as Deputy Assistant Political Agents. On these declining to accept the newly created posts, they were conferred on Mr. Makunrai Manirai and Mr. (now the Honourable) Krishnajee Laximon Nulkar. Throughout the long period of twenty-one years that Mr. Masani sat on the native bench his judgments were distinguished by ability and sound good common sense. Being of a retired disposition, and averse to hunting popularity, his judgments seldom appeared in the public prints. He always tried to keep up the dignity of the bench, encouraged the independence of the bar, and treated with courtesy his subordinates and litigants, who resorted to his courts.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A SEWER.

An inquest was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dinoo Kondee, a labourer, employed in the drainage department of the Municipality. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Municipality. Poondlik Dakoo, a Municipal labourer, employed in cleaning the sewers, said that on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, he was working at the Churney Road with the deceased and other labourers. At 11 p.m. witness removed one manhole cover by the order of his Sub-Inspector, Mr. Noronha, and then they all went to sleep. At 1 a.m. Mr. Noronha awoke the labourers and told them to remove five more manhole covers, and the labourers did so. They then again went to sleep at 4 a.m. Mr. Noronha again awoke the labourers. It was then dark. Mr. Noronha ordered a candle to be lighted. There was a candle in a lantern, and witness lighted it. Mr. Noronha told the witness to lower it into the third manhole from the west, and witness did accordingly. He then lowered a piece of test paper into the sewer and pulled it up after five minutes and examined with the aid of a light. Babajee Gopal then brought the bellows and introduced its tube into the manhole and pumped air into the sewer. Mr. Noronha told the witness to tie a rope round the carpenter, named Solomon David, and witness did so. Bala tied the rope round deceased, who went down into the sewer willingly by the order of Mr. Noronha. They worked in the sewer, for about 25 minutes, and then they asked the witness to pull up the strut which they had loosened and the other labourers pulled it up. They both then came out of the sewer without the assistance of anybody. The lantern, which was opened, but still burning, was then pulled up and lowered into the fourth hole. Mr. Noronha put a test paper in the sewer and pulled it up, and after examining it he ordered to pump air into the sewer. The deceased was then sent in by Mr. Noronha to remove the strut after a rope had been tied around him. Witness saw the deceased moving the sludge with his feet to enable him to stand, when suddenly an explosion took place in the sewer. Witness immediately pulled up the deceased with the assistance of other labourers. Nearly the whole of his body was burnt, but he was conscious, and said that he was dying. The lantern was pulled up, but the light was extinguished, and the candle was still in it. Mr. Noronha had closed the door of the lantern before it was lowered into the sewer. The explosion occurred in the sewer a little more than ten minutes after the lantern had been lowered. Mr. Noronha was sober. The deceased, who was taken to the J. J. Hospital died on Saturday. After several witnesses had been examined, the Coroner adjourned the inquest until this afternoon.

A CELEBRATED PIANIST IN BOMBAY.

Herr Friedenthal, the celebrated German pianist, has arrived in Bombay, and will, during the course of the present week, favour us with a recital. The virtuoso has been making a tour throughout the country, and wherever he has played has charmed and delighted large audiences by his marvellous handling of the pianoforte. The notices in the press are unstinting in their praise, and agree that Herr Friedenthal ranks with such artists as Rubinstein and Hans von Bulow, and is superior to many of the great pianists of the present day. Some years ago at a series of concerts at the "Gewand Haus" in Leipzig, he created a most favourable impression with the critics, who were at one in proclaiming that at no distant date, the mantle of the late Abbé Liszt would rest on his shoulders. Bombay may, therefore, anticipate a rare musical treat.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1891-92 up to 12th April are as follows :—

In the month of February 1892.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	12,57,299	1,20,82,776	1,33,40,075
Exports	27,78,251	12,54,474	40,32,725
Net Imports	—*15,20,952	1,08,28,302	93,07,350

* Owing to large exports to the United Kingdom (Rs. 23,29,903) from Bombay.

To the end of the month of February 1892.—(Progressive)

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	3,98,01,678	8,19,46,502	12,17,48,180
Exports	1,21,87,782	1,43,71,205	2,65,58,987
Net Imports	2,76,13,896	6,75,75,297	9,51,89,193

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1891-92 :—

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of February 1892	31,90,933	42,23,782	74,14,715
To the end of the month of February 1892 (Progressive)	1,03,07,734	3,44,45,414	4,47,53,148

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of February 1892	29,00,021	42,00,023	71,00,044
To the end of the month of February, 1892 (Progressive)	83,58,068	3,60,49,728	4,44,07,79

Y. M. C. A. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The second National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association opened in this city, on Thursday morning last, in the Young Men's Rooms, at Apollo Bunder. The following delegates were present :—From Madras.—Messrs. D. McConaughy, E. S. Dunhill, R.A. Harman, Francis Cuffley, and Rev. J. Lazarus. From Arcot.—Mr. H. J. Scudder. From Neyoor.—Rev. E. S. Fry, Mr. A W. Fletcher, and Mr. Vethanayagam. From Coconada.—Mr. Frank W. Gooch. From Pasumalai.—Mr. Peter Isaac. From Hyderabad.—Major General A. H. E. Campbell and Mr. Henry Croley. From Poona.—Colonel F. W. Major, Mr. J. W. Glansey, and Rev. J. F. Row. From Nagpur.—Messrs. C. A. Thoy, J. C. Shakespear, and W. Stevenson. From Bombay.—Messrs. H. Conder, J. Morris, A. R. King, F. J. Clark, W. R. Stevenson, W. Lane, and J. Paul.

The proceedings opened with a prayer meeting conducted by Mr. H. Conder, President of the Association in this city, after which the Convention was officered as follows—President, Major-General A. H. E. Campbell ; Vice-Presidents, Mr. H Conder, Col. F. W. Major, Rev. J. Lazarus ; Secretaries, Messrs. Frank W. Gooch and H. Croley. The first subject brought forward for discussion was the social department of the Y. M. C. A. which was introduced by a paper read by Mr. W. Lane and entitled "the social side of our work, how developed and realized." After the paper had been read, a half-hour's discussion ensued in which many delegates took part, many useful suggestions regarding the making the Association more attractive to young men from a social point of view were developed.

A paper was also read on the subject of "The duty of the Association in regard to the physical development of young men," by Mr. F. J. Clark, Secretary of the Bombay Association. This is regarded as an important department of the Association work, not merely from the point of view of entertaining young men, but for the sake of building up their bodies and fitting them the better to fight the battle of life. It was thought that to fully carry out this kind of work a properly equipped gymnasium is necessary, whereas the Associations in India have not as yet reached such a growth as enabled them to have special buildings for physical exercise. Tennis, cricket, football, and other out-door games, and forms of exercise are being carried on to such extent as the means of the Associations permit. The morning session was closed with singing and prayer by the Rev. Isaac F. Row of Poona.

At one o'clock tiffin was served in the Refreshment Room of the Association building for all the delegates, and at two o'clock the second session was held. The chair was occupied by General Campbell and after preliminary devotional exercises the afternoon's work was commenced by an object lesson conducted by Dr. E. Sargood Fry of Mysore illustrating the carrying on of evangelistic Bible classes in the Association work. The next item of business was the hearing of reports from the Association of India. Of these there are in all forty-five scattered over all parts. Many of these are of very recent formation and exist where the means to be procured for properly carrying on the work are but slight, but from all that reported the testimony was to the effect that much interest and even enthusiasm existed in regard to the definite work for and by young men. Where reading rooms cannot be opened and the every day social needs of young men attended to a Bible study meeting, gospel meeting, lectures, socials, &c., are from time to time carried on by members who are enrolled under a simple constitution which is pretty much the same in all places where this work is carried on. Many of these small beginnings will evolve into strong aggressive work in future days, and the all-round growth of the movement in India since the first National Convention held only last year, in Madras, gives great encouragement to those who are promoting the development of the Young Men's Christian Association in India to believe that with God's blessing the Institution will play a great part in the salvation of very many of India's young men.

After these reports had been heard a paper was read by Rev. R. M. Gray of this city on "the need for study in preparation for spiritual work." The paper was one which had been prepared with evident careful study of the subject and furnished material for much thought on the part of those whose work places them on the public platform, or even before small gatherings, lest by speaking without proper forethought and preparation mis-statements are made, illogical conclusions arrived at, and more harm done than good accomplished.

The next topic was brought forward by Mr. A. Fletcher B. Sc. of Adelaide, Australia, who being now in India on his way to England and being closely identified with the young men' work in Australia, is a delegate to the Convention. The subject was "The boys, and what the Association can do for them." It was pointed out that the boys are so speedily to be the young men that it seemed essential to the future best interests of the work that they be reached and interested while young. The great difficulty is the lack of room for adding this part of the work, but the spirited discussion which followed the reading of the paper showed that all the Association workers fully realise the need of doing something in this line—even though for a time it may be impossible. The afternoon session closed with prayer and the singing of a hymn.

The Convention was continued, on Friday, and was opened with devotional exercises, Colonel F. W. Major presiding. The following additional delegates, were present:—Rev. J. M. Irwin and Mr. A. S. Padghalmal of Koliapur, and Messrs. J. Davies, J. Oleary, and A. C. Owen, of Bombay.

The first matter brought forward was a paper by Mr. T. H. Holland, of Calcutta, on the subject of Bible Study, read by Mr. J. C. Shakespear, of Nagpur, in which the most diligent research was advocated as an essential element in that very important item of evangelical work. The study of Hebrew and Greek was also recommended, where possible, even though opportunity might not permit of anything like full knowledge of those languages being acquired. In the discussion that followed a request was made that the representatives of the various Associations should state how many classes were held in connection with their respective societies and what the average attendance at the same might be put down at. The statement of these facts showed how much room their was for further development in that branch of work and the desirability of having a greater number of wel-organised classes established. Three distinct branches of Bible study were recognised as necessary, namely, evangelistic Bible classes, Bible training for young Christians and Bible training for workers. Emphasis was also laid on the idea of studying Bible itself more, and commentaries less. Various methods were recommended for the purpose of retaining the interest of the members and keeping up a regular attendance, and, before the subjects was dismissed very many useful hints and suggestions were placed before the members present.

The next paper was by Mr. Scudder of Arcot Academy, Y. M. C. A., on the subject of "personal work." The desirability of dealing individually with young men whom it was sought to bring under the influence of the Association was very forcibly demonstrated, and the necessity of studying them personally before bringing to their notice those matters relating to their spiritual welfare. Various methods were described for bringing about the conversion of all associated members and was shown how much skill and care were needed to be brought to bear on measures of such vital concern. The question of tact, which was also largely dwelt upon by members who joined in the after-discussion, was described as a very important factor in all proceedings in furtherance of the objects referred to. One of the speakers very aptly described that valuable grace as "sanctified common sense," and much was said from various points of view concerning the subject of approaching those whom it was desired to draw into fellowship, and also regarding the readiness to meet with occasional rebuffs such as would certainly be met which in all evangelistic efforts of an aggressive kind.

The m[redacted] by Mr. Harv[redacted]ject of "Ho[redacted]ing." The di[redacted]work under unf[redacted] the many co[redacted] best arranged[redacted] The ne[redacted]r circumstanc[redacted]nner, and the [redacted]clared to be the[redacted] this object a [redacted]elf, as well as o[redacted]be of essential [redacted]l consecration[redacted] work. The know[redacted]y note of all the[redacted]er an interval [redacted]ession commen[redacted] A pa[redacted]half of Mr. S. [redacted] to the establish[redacted]th the colleges [redacted] study conducte[redacted] object lesson ; [redacted]ect of the rela[redacted]h, one by Rev. [redacted]her by Rev J. [redacted] There[redacted]r the discussio[redacted]rnoon programme. The model Bible class was exceedingly interesting and those present who might be engaged in that class of work could not fail to receive many useful ideas in the method of conducting such classes, but more mutual benefit might possibly have been derived if there had been an opportunity for the other members of the Convention to have offered their criticism, and to have raised such points as were open to discussion. The same might be said regarding the classing subject, for both essayists presented many opinions that were evidently out of favour amongst the general body of delegates, the examination of which would have undoubtedly brought new light on every side of the question. The two papers, however, left very little untouched that could be brought to bear on the subject, and gave the delegates every opportunity of reflecting on the various arguments favourable to the institution or otherwise.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Club was held at the rooms of the Ripon Club, on Friday, the 15th instant, at 5-30 p.m., Mr. C. M. Cursetjee presiding. Mr. J. E. Davar, honorary secretary of the Club, read the notice convening the meeting and the following report of the committee for the period ending 31st March, 1892:—

"Your committee have the pleasure of laying before the members their report and audited statement of accounts for the period ending 31st March, 1892.

The commitee which was elected at the first annual general meeting of the Club on entering upon its functions, with a view to fully carry out the object for which the Club has been founded, viz., the encouragement of a taste among our members for English literature, music, and the drama, decided to hold monthly reunions of members and their friends for readings, recitations, and music at the rooms of the Ripon Club, the use of which your committee has secured at a nominal rent of Rs. 30 per year. The first of such monthly reunions was held on 24th August, 1891, and such gatherings have been continued up to the end of the year.

The committee regret, however, that these monthly meetings, so well calculated to ensure the object above indicated, as well as to promote good fellowship, have not been so well attended by members as expected. The committee trust, however, that in future members will heartily co-operate to make the reunions as successful as possible, in their own interest as well as for the good of the club.

The committee have to report that Mr. Geo. C. Miln having proposed to them to play a Shakespearian piece with the members of the Club last cold season, your committee accepted his offer with the twofold purpose of helping a very deserving actor whose theatrical venture in Bombay the year before had resulted in loss and of giving our members the opportunity of working under so trained and competent a master of the dramatic art as Mr. Miln. The piece selected was "the Merchant of Venice," the terms agreed on between Mr. Miln and ourselves were that the former were to find lady-actresses and provide all the necessary costumes, to attend to and direct all the re-hearsals, and in return to receive half the net proceeds. After a series of re-hearsals which cannot but be of great benefit to the members engaged, the piece was played at the Novelty Theatre, on the 13th, 16th, and 19th, February, 1892, in aid of the Homes for Poor Parsees, the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, and the Leper Asylum respectively ; Mr. Geo. C. Miln playing the *role* of "Shylock" on the first and last night and our president, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, playing it on the second night. The entire performances, it is satisfactory to note, went off without a hitch and were very favourably received by the public and pronounced to be a decided success. Considering what an exceedingly poor theatre-going public we have in Bombay the net proceeds of the three performances amounting to Rs. 1,890-10-6 may be taken as fair and satisfactory. Half of this amount, *viz.*, Rs. 945-5-3 has been handed over to Mr. Miln, and the other half distributed as follows among the above three institutions in proportion to the receipts :—

Home for Poor Parsees	Rs.	288-15-11
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution	"	262- 1- 8
Leper Asylum	"	394- 3- 8
	Rs.	945- 5- 3

The performance of "the Merchant of Venice" was repeated a fourth time, on March, 1892, under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Harris, for the benefit of Miss Kate Douglas and Miss Frances Ross, the two ladies who had played with the club on the above three nights. The net proceeds of the performance, viz., Rs. 650-8-0 have been handed over to them. Your committee considers that our Club may well be congratulated for the successful results of its last season's public performances, and the members engaged in the same deserve the cordial thanks of the Club for the very satisfactory manner in which they all acquitted themselves during the same.

It is also here deserving of record that the Club was invited by H. E. Lady Harris to assist her by performing at the recent grand charitable fancy fetes at Government House. The Club readily acceded to this request, and played "Fish out of Water" on the evening of March 8 last. The performance was was very favourably received and resulted in a "take" of Rs. 300, as we have been informed by Captain Cox, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor, in his letter conveying Lady Harris' thanks for our assistance.

In conclusion the committee beg to state that the Club has on its register at present forty-one members as compared with thiry-six in the previous year and a cash balance in hand of Rs. 257-11-1 against Rs. 215-11-4 last year as shown in the statement of accounts duly audited by Mr F. T. Mirza and Mr. D. P. Batha.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

(1.) That the committee's report and audited accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1892, be adopted.

(2.) That Mr. F. N. R. Motabhoy and Mr. Pestonjee M. Kanga be requested to scrutinise the voting lists received from members for the formation of the new committee.

(3.) That this meeting desires to record its entire satisfaction with the management of the affairs of the Club by the managing committee during the past year, and wishes to tender its best thanks to the members of the committee, to the gentlemen and ladies who so successfully represented the several *roles* in the past season's performances, and especially to the indefatigable and talented president of the Club, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, for the great zeal and ability he has displayed in directing the affairs of the Club. This meeting is of opinion that the Club owes its success to his fostering care and his unflagging energy in promoting its interests.

(4) That the thanks of the Club be accorded to Mr. Framjee Temuljee Mirza and Mr. Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha for having audited the accounts of the Club for the period, ending March 3, 1892.

The following gentlemen were declared duly elected members of the committee for the current year :—Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, president ; Mr. P. N. Wadia, vice-president ; Mr. J. C. Cama, honorary treasurer ; Mr. J. E. Davar, honorary secretary ; Messrs. Rustom K. R. Cama, Limjee N. Banajee, Framjee Temuljee Mirza, J. M. Cursetjee, Surg-Major K. R. Kirtikar, Drs. D. R. Tata, and R. W. R. Ranina, members.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The despatch from the Secretary of State sanctioning the scheme proposed by the Government of India in connection with the Public Service Commissioners' report came by this week's mail. The scheme itself, in the shape of a Government Resolution, will shortly be made public.

The Connemara Divorce case seems destined not to die a natural death, for, writes a correspondent, we hear that Surgeon-Major Brigg's case is being discussed in England. It will be remembered that he was on Lord Connemara's Staff, and was one of the defendants in the unfortunate suit. From what we can gather, Surgeon-Major Briggs wished to be present at the divorce proceedings in London so as to clear his own character, as well as to speak up for Lady Connemara. The Military authorities, however, being apparently above such sentiment, order him abroad, and, in spite of his expostulations, refused to cancel the order. Surgeon-Major Briggs then resigned the service, and attended the divorce, leaving the Court without a stain upon his character, and at the same time being able to render valuable evidence in favour of the unfortunate lady who had been so cruelly treated. We understand that there is a strong feeling in the House of Commons at the unfair way this Medical Staff Officer has been treated, and efforts will be made to reinstate him in the service.

The Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary has a diocese the area of which is 300,000 square miles, and as this important and attractive part of the Canadian North-West is developing with great rapidity it is no wonder that Dr. Pinkham finds it rather large for one diocesan. The object of his visit to England is to raise funds for the endowment of a separate bishopric in Calgary.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE.

The first quarterly gatherings of the League were held at the Shivaji High School Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Dr. B. K. Bhatawadekar, the president of the League, being in the chair on both the days. On Tuesday evening the president opened the proceedings by observing that in the midst of the downward tendencies of the times it was a happy circumstance that a League of young men with the distinct object of moral and intellectual self-improvement had been founded by Mr. B. B. Nagarkar, who, he said, was the heart and soul of the new movement. While, he remarked, others were contented with lamenting and criticising the present unsatisfactory moral condition of our young men, the founder of the League had done a highly prudent and practical thing in forming a Purity Association for such youths. He then called upon the secretary, Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, to read the first quarterly report from which it appeared that the League had made encouraging progress within the first three months of its existence. Dr. Bhatawadekar is the president, and Drs G. B. Prabhakhar and S. W. Kane and Messrs. S. Y. Dalvi and B. B. Nagarkar are the vice-presidents of the League. Mr. Nagarkar acts as the secretary and is assisted in his work by two student-secretaries. For the present there are about forty young men who have taken the pledge and enlisted themselves as members.

After the reading of the report Mr. Nagarkar delivered an English address on "Temptations of Young Men in Large Cities."

The address was followed by a brief but interesting discussion, in which several gentlemen took part. At the close, the chairman summed up the debate and the proceedings of the first day terminated.

On Wednesday evening there was a conversation meeting, the subjects for discussion being—"What steps should be taken (1) for the suppression of obscene language and literature ; and (2) for the raising of the moral tone of the young generation." Mr. D. W. Pilgaumkar opened the debate and Dr. G. B. Prabhakar and Mr. D. Y. Dalvi and others followed him. At the close of the conversation Mr. Nagarkar moved, and Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Pitale seconded that :—

"A committee consisting of Dr. B. K. Bhatawadekar, Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, Dr. S. W. Kane, Mr. S. Y. Dalvi, Dr. W. G. Deshmukh, Mr. V. A. Modak, Mr. D. A. Khare, G. S. Rao, Mr. S. T. Bhandare, Mr. V. K. Bhatavadekar, Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, and Mr. D. W. Pilgamkar be appointed to consider what steps should be taken for the suppression of obscene language and literature for the raising of the moral tone of young generation. and for the removal of the houses of ill-fame from respectable localities." Upon this Mr. V. K. Bathawadekar moved that the names of Mr. Nagarkar and R. B. Bhaskarrao Pitale should be added to the list. Both the propositions were carried unanimously. A hearty vote of thanks being proposed to the chairman for his able and patient conduct in the chair the proceedings terminated.

CRICKET.

E COMPANY Y. L. I. *vs.* BUGLERS.

A return match was played on Thursday, at Colaba, on the Yorkshire L. I. parade-ground between E Compay and the Buglers of the Yorkshire L.I., which resulted in a win for the E Company by 9 wickets and 23 runs. Notwithstanding the defeat that the Buglers sustained last week, and the Company being able to publish themselves as winners, both teams were well represented in this important match on Thursday. An enthusiastic crowd assembled to witness the match with their interest centred towards the Buglers, for with their powerful eleven, it was thought that they would inflict defeat upon the Company's team, but Pte. Furnell, captain of the Company's team, won the toss and sent the Buglers in to bat, play commencing at 10-30 a.m. Buglers Ivers and Cornforth opening their innings to the bowling of Ptes. Furnell and Jones, the Company team being very lively in the field soon dismissed Ivers, he being run out. Riley came next but soon had to retire. Wright was next to come and was beaten by Furnell. Bugle Major Allsopp came to the wickets determined on raising the score, to which, before being caught by Jones, he placed 27 runs to his credit, the only man in the team making a double figure score, his play throughout being very creditable, giving only one chance during his stay at the wickets. Nothing more particular occurred during the innings, Pte. Kelly taking the ball from Jones proved dangerous dismissing the remaining batsmen for a very few runs. The Buglers innings closed for 73. The Company's innings commenced with Ptes. Furnell and Pagett to the bowling of Wright and Fearn, Pagett being dismissed for nothing. Ingham came in and runs commenced. Jones relieved Furnell, but did not stay long, being run out. Mr. DeWilton came next and being bowled by Wright had to retire. Corporal Holmes came next and looked like punishing the bowlers in grand style, but was spendidly caught by Fearn. Ingham at this stage was playing capital cricket and being joined by Buckley a stand was made until tiffin. Ingham had now made 48 and on resuming play at 2 p.m. runs coming very fast, a beauty from Riley beat Buckley. Kelly coming next, and at last Ingham was bowled by Allsopp the out-going batsman had compiled together 71 runs by really good hitting, being at the wickets for about 2 hours, Watson relieving him caused little trouble and was soon dismissed, the innings closing for 136. With 63 runs to the bad the Buglers went in again, but did little better than before. The Company commenced their second innings, with only 17 to get to win. Kelly, the not out man, and Watson scored 40. Thus the match terminated in a win for the Company as stated above.

The following are the scores :—

BUGLERS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Ivers, run out	4	c and b Kelly	2
Cornforth, b Jones	7	not out	6
Riley, b Jones	2	b Kelly	4
Wright, b Furnell	3	Absent	
Bug Major Allsopp, c Jones, b Kelly	27	c Ingham, b Green	0
Needham, b Jones	0	b Kelly	11
Brown, c Buckley, b Furnell	3	st Holmes, b Green	14
Pearce, c Kelly, b Furnell	3	c and b Kelly	0
Fearn, c and b Kelly	9	c Kelly, b Jones	8
Senior, run out	3	b Jones	19
Lucas, not out	3	run out	13
Extras	12		
Total	73	Total	77

E COMPANY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Furnell, c Iver, b Wright	13		
Pagett, c Allsopp, b Wright	0		
Ingham, b Allsopp	71		
Jones, run out	9		
Mr. DeWilton, b Wright	0		
Heald, c Allsopp, b Fearn	0		
Liddy, c Senior, b Wright	6		
Cpl Holmes, c Fearn, b Allsopp	3		
Buckley, b Riley	15		
Kelly not out	9	not out	29
Watson, b Riley	0	b Riley	7
Extras	10	Extras	4
Total	136	Total	40

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING ?

Most people from personal experience can appreciate the apt and witty reply that was given to the above question : "It all depends on the liver." There are few but realise the necessity of keeping that important organ in proper condition—if they will be free from biliousness, depression of spirits, headaches, indigestion, and all the other disorders so common, yet so hard to bear. Under the enervating and depressing influence of a tropical climate this is especially the case. It affects the native Indian as well as Europeans. It is only a question of time when the strongest must succumb to the malign influence. The liver must be roused from its lethargy and stimulated to perform its functions ; but goading it into activity by the use of strong cathartics does more harm than good. There are no remedies that can compare with Warner's "Safe" Cure and Warner's "Safe" Pills to regulate the liver and the kidneys also. General Nuthall, who spent thirty-six years in India, says they are particularly designed for climates such as that of India.

Clark's Family Hotel, Benares, 25th May, 1889.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lord Dufferin is the eighth Ambassador to represent Great Britain in France since the restoration of the Bourbons, whereas France has had no fewer than thirty-eight representatives at the English Court in the same lapse of time. Our Embassy in Paris, No. 39, Faubourge Saint-Honore, was bought by the Duke of Wellington from the Princess Pauline Borghese for £24,000, and is now said to be worth £160,000. It was then (in 1814) situated in what was called the Quarter of the Marshals—Suchet, Marmont, Sebastiani, General Beurnonville, and others having their houses in the same street. The Borghese mansion was inhabited by the Emperor of Austria in that year. With the Palace of the Elysee it is the oldest house in the Faubourge Saint-Honore. On a map of 1730 the only buildings marked between the Place de la Concorde and the Round Point of the Champs-Elysees are the mansions of Evreaux, now the Elysee, and Charost, at present the British Embassy. This latter was built at the beginning of the last century for the Duc de Charost.

Mr. Van Tassell had intended starting on his attempt to cross India in a balloon on Thursday, and all the preparations, the *Daily News* believes, were complete. On Tuesday afternoon we received a letter from him stating that "As Mr. Aitken, of the *Englishman*, had withdrawn his name at the last moment, the trip has been abandoned." It was originally arranged that Mr. Wilcox, of the *Daily Graphic*, Mr. Stopford, of the *Madras Times*, and Mr. Aitken should accompany the aeronaut, the first named has not turned up ; the last has signified his intention of remaining on *terra firma* ; so we conclude that Mr. Stopford has nothing left now but to return to Madras.

The French Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to all the prefects of departments recalling to their notice the existing laws and decrees regulating the manufacture, transport, and keeping of dynamite. Evidence has been obtained in Paris which goes far to prove that two men, now in the hands of the police, were intimately concerned in the explosions at the Lobau barracks and in the Boulevard St. Germain. The police on patrol duty at Liege on Saturday night discovered a bottle, apparently containing a dynamite cartridge, on the threshold of the residence of M. Vignon, Chief Commissary of Police.

Mr. Streeter, in his book on "Precious Stones and Gems," a fifth edition of which has just been called for, tells a strange story showing how successfully jewels are imitated now-a-days. A lady had had bequeathed to her some family jewels, consisting of a sapphire and diamond suite. As they had passed probate several times, there was no doubt in the mind of the legatee of their genuineness. On being applied to one day, however, in relation to their value, he had the unpleasant duty of pronouncing the "sapphires" to be only paste. Had they been genuine, he adds, they would have realised from £30,000. to £40,000. But paste is not the only substitute for real gems. The Spinel and the Balas, the one a lively poppy-red, the other a violet-rose, frequently usurp the dignity of a true ruby, yet the pure ruby of ten carats is almost beyond valuation, while the other stones, called by the same name, are only of trifling value.

It has been remarked in some quarters that the new Minister of Ways and Communications in Russia is a comparatively young man to be placed at the head of so important a Ministerial department, M. Witte being now only in his forty-third year. The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* points out, however, that the promotion of men in Russia whose age might be considered as more or less youthful to Ministerial positions is by no means exceptional. Count D. A. Milioutin received the War portfolio in his forty-fourth year. Count M. C. Reutern was made Minister of Finance at the age of forty-one. Count D. A. Tolstoi was appointed Procureur-General of the Holy Synod in his forty-second year, and twelve months later was translated to the post of Minister of Public Instruction. Count N. P. Ignatieff was made General of the Imperial Suite before attaining his twenty-seventh year, and at the age of thirty-three became Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Court ; and Count von der Palen was nominated Minister of Justice at the age of thirty-five.

The new School Bill, recently introduced by Count von Zedlitz, Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, has led to a serious Cabinet crisis. The Bill was introduced with the approval of all the Ministers saving Dr. Miquel, and was received with enthusiasm by a majority of Conservatives and Catholics sufficient to ensure its passage through Parliament. It was, however, strongly opposed by the other parties. It was with reference to the bill that the Emperor delivered the speech in which he made his famous declaration against "grumblers." It appears at length to have been recognised that the measure has evoked so much opposition throughout the country that it would not be prudent to proceed with it. At a Council of Ministers held on March 17, under the Emperor's presidency, which lasted more than three hours, his Majesty, it is stated, expressed doubts as to the expediency of proceeding further with the Bill. He is reported to have said that, in face of the strong current of public opinion that had set in against the measure, he thought it undesirable to force it through the Prussian Diet by the mere weight of Conservative and Centre or Catholic votes. Upon this Count von Zedlitz tendered his resignation. It is stated that Count von Caprivi tendered his resignation to the Emperor.

Interesting to all Europe, but most to Italy, writes a correspondent, must be a lecture given by Captain von Donat at the Berlin Geographical Society on the Pontine marshes. The lecturer said of the swampy land from Cisterna to Terracina, measuring 100,000 square hectometres, "half a million human beings could live in plenty on this land if it were possible to render it healthy by drainage. In consequence of the elevated situation of the greater part of the marshes, a sufficient natural drainage could be obtained if the canals were large enough, and the rapid inflowing of the mountain torrents regulated by dams, &c. The Volscian mountains send a large quantity of water into the marshes, partly in the form of hot sulphur or other mineral springs, which might afford healing for thousands of sick persons, if, by rendering healthy the present unhealthy neighbourhood, the principal condition for the development of watering places could be attained. About 2,000 square hectometres of the marshes lie so low that they would have to be drained by pumps, which would pump the water from them into the canals of the higher land, which would be shut off from the lower ground by dams. The necessary mechanical power for this work is not so considerble that it might not be amply repaid by the cultivation of the reclaimed land. The whole undertaking might be accomplished during the course of a single winter, if set in action with full energy and in all places at once."

The Eighty Club, as appears by its annual report, has a good record of work to show for the past year. No fewer than 426 speeches were delivered by members during the year in consequence of direct application to the secretary, and this is exclusive of a large number which have been arranged through members having been put into communication with local associations by the secretary. From the first, indeed, the club has meant business, as is shown by its rule that at the end of each year, or at such time as the committee may fix, each member shall send to the secretary information as to the political work done by him during the past twelve months. It is, moreover, sternly provided that any member who has, in the judgment of the committee, failed to do sufficient political work to justify his membership, shall cease to be a member. Besides all this, the committee, in addition to five other important pamphlets either ready or in preparation, will issue shortly pamphlets on "Urban Land," by Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P. ; "One Man, One Vote," by Mr. J. A. B. Bruce ; "History of Allotments," by Mr. H. P. Cobb, M.P. ; and "Pensions," by Mr. Phipson Beale, Q.C.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

WHEN the London Stock Exchange closed for Good Friday and the Easter holidays on Thursday afternoon, Consols were unchanged at 96¼, and Indian Sterling Loan at 108; but the market rate of discount was ⅛ per cent. higher on short London Bills, at 1⅜ per cent., though unaltered on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1½ per cent. Silver in London was still worth 39 7-16d. per oz.; Rupee Securities, however, were ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per Cents, at £67⅛ and £65⅝, respectively; while, in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent higher, at 84¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87½ dollars. A lakh of extra Council Bills, and three lakhs of Wire Transfers, were allotted to Bombay at 1s. 3⅛d. for the former, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for the latter, the price obtained for the Bills being 1-32d. above the previous day's regular allotment rate, though the same as that of the extra sales. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3d. The weekly specie Shipments to India consisted of £210,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold to this port; and £30,000 in the former metal to Calcutta.

There was no further change in the Wheat or Seed market. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom, on Thursday, was 2,770,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton Market remains closed for the holidays till Wednesday. At leaving off on Thursday evening the tone was steady; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; the Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, without any Surats. Both spot and arrival prices of Americans were unchanged; and the only alteration in East Indians was an advance of 1-16d. on the price of Good Madras Westerns. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The weekly Cotton statistics from Liverpool cover a day less than usual; but the total Sales up to Thursday evening were 1,000 bales more than for the previous full week, at 40,000 bales (including the usual 1,000 Surats); while the amount forwarded to consumers was 43,000 bales against 49,000 bales in the week preceding. The Imports were 7,000 bales more, at 66,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 17,000 bales, and was, on Thursday, heavier by 496,000 bales than at the same time last year, and by 578,000 bales than in the year before. The Stock of Surats was 1,000 bales more than at the close of last week at 36,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 80,000 bales; but of East Indians there were 5,000 bales more in sight; and the comparative figures now show an increase in the total Supply of 1,024,000 bales, and 1,661,000 bales as against last year's and those of the year before respectively; and in the case of East Indians a diminution of 280,000 bales and 283,000 bales, in the same comparison. Spot Americans advanced ⅛d. during the week, and Arrivals to the same extent; the price of the former having been on Thursday 1 1-16d. lower than at the same time last year, and 2 9-16d. below that ruling the year before.

There was little change in Cotton prices in New York, on Thursday, that of ready Mid-Uplands having remained at 7⅛ cents; while July Futures were 1-16 cent lower, at 7.11 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales. We are unable to give our usual weekly statistic relating to the American Crop, the figures not having been wired on account of the holidays.

The American crop figures give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	...	75,000	29,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	..	50,000	28,000
" " Continent	..	27,000	14,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	..	6,433,000	5,625,000
" exports to U. K. do.	..	2,829,000	2,575,000
" " to Continent do.	...	2,225,000	1,945,000
" Stock in the Ports	...	561,000	293,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	4,270,000	3,245,840	2,608,630
" " Surats	363,000	542,690	616,350

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,690,000	1,193,840	1,111,900
" London	15,000	16,000	16,000
American afloat	90,000	120,000	45,000
East Indian "	20,000	40,000	125,000
Total ...	1,815,000	1,369,840	1,297,900
Price of Mid.-Americans	3⅞d.	4 13-16d.	6 5-16d.
" Good Dholleras	3⅝d.	3 13-16d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	¼d.	1d.	1⅝d.

The Banks and Stock, Share and Freight Markets have remained closed to-day for the holidays; but we hear of something having been done in Produce, though not much.

COTTON has been firm in tone, and prices of Broach and Bhownugger have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought 1,000 bales consisting of 700 Bengals, at Rs. 144-60; and 100 bales each of Viramgaum, at Rs. 155, Veraval, at Rs. 153; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 159; while the Mills have taken 500 bales, say, 150 Untni, at Rs. 147-50, 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 160; Pachora, at Rs. 153; and Julgaum, at Rs. 159; and 50 Angari, at Rs. 145-9½ per candy.

WHEAT has been firm with a moderate export business passing; but prices are unchanged, all round.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market; but excepting that *Red Cawnpore Rape* is 1 anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 6-1-0 to Rs. 6-3-0 per cwt., rates are as before.

The usual Statement of Receipts of Produce into Bombay has not been issued to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Oomra 3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	96¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. "	65⅝
Bar Silver	39 7-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	40,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	66,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	690,000	"
" " " Surats	36,000	"

Arrivals.—Kt. Errant and Kt. Companion.

The Liverpool and other Markets will be closed until Wednesday on account of holidays.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total bullion, £24,300,000; decrease, £800,000; public deposits, £16,700,000; decrease, £1,000,000; other deposits, £28,100,000; decrease, £2,400,000; other securities, £26,800,000; decrease, £2,500,000; notes and gold, £14,500,000; decrease, £1,000,000. The Bank's reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

Specie Shipments:—Silver to Bombay, £210,000; Gold to Bombay, £20,000; Silver to Calcutta, £30,000.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue to date, compared with the estimates for the year 1891-92:—

	In April 1892. Bengal.	In March 1892. Bombay.
Estimate	47,25,000	12,00,000
Actual	48,94,585	15,37,500
Better than Estimate	1,69,585	3,37,500
Worse than Estimate	..	..

One sale of Bengal opium and twelve months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of April 1892. Bengal.	To end of March 1892. (Revised Estimate.) Bombay.
Estimate	47,25,000	1,35,50,000
Actual	48,94,585	1,83,92,700
Better than Estimate	1,69,585	...
Worse than Estimate	...	1,57,300

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 16.

10 p.m.	84·0

SUNDAY, APRIL 17.

6 a.m.	83·0
10 a.m.	86·1
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	86·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KATHIAWAD.

BIRTH.

BEAMAN—April 11, at Virawal, Kathiawad, the wife of F. Beaman, Bo. C. S., of a daughter.

JHANSI.

DEATH.

KIDDLE—April 15, at Jhansi, Central India, Henry Kiddle, Chief Storekeeper, Indian Midland Railway, aged 31 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FLOWER—April 16, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the wife of Frank M. Flower, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAHADURJI—April 16, at his residence, Khamballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Co., Framjee D. Bahadurjee, aged 50.

COYAJEE-SOLBHAISHETH—April 17, at 3 p.m., at the residence of her brother, Cooverjee Coyajee, 43, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Soonabai, daughter of Sheth Coyajee Shapoorjee, and relict of Dosabhai Homaji Solbhaisheth, aged 76. Funeral ceremony this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAIDE—April 12, at Chinawan, the wife of Surgeon-Capt G F W Braide, Superintendent, Central Jail, of a son.

CONYBEARE—April 10, at Muttra, the wife of H C Conybeare, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

GASELEE—April 7, at Abbottabad, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A Gaselee, 5th Goorkha Rifles, of a son.

JOHNSTON—April 12, at St. Paul's Divinity School, Allahabad, the wife of Rev A E Johnston, B D, of a son.

SCOTT—April 9, at Raneegunge, the wife of P W G Scott, Assistant Engineer, E I R, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

CARSON—April 11, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Henry Carson, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, aged 49.

JOHNSON—April 7, at Naini Tal, H W Johnson, aged 55.

SAGE—April 8, at Calcutta, Sophia Monica Sage, relict of the late Mr Charles Sage, Indigo Planter, Bengal, aged 71 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1892.

THE new work on "Imperial Defence" which bears the names of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Spencer Wilkinson comprises six chapters, of which the last two, on "The Armies" and "the Management of the Home Army," are apparently the work of Mr. Wilkinson, embodying his well-known views, as to the constitution of a general staff, and the territorial organization of the army at home. The remaining chapters bear traces of being Sir Charles Dilke's own. They are less suggestive and less informing than those portions of his "Problems of Greater Britain" which bear upon similar subjects, but care has been taken to bring them up to the latest date, and we regard it as a national advantage that on the eve of a general election the public should be put into possession of such a sober yet urgent call to organize the defensive resources of the Empire. Nevertheless the book is not without its disappointments. In his previous book Sir Charles Dilke, contemplating the possibility of the Mediterranean line having to be relinquished in war, pointed out that the change would make India as well as Hongkong and the Straits farther off from England than they already are, and would add to other pressing reasons for making India self-supporting in the matter of manufacturing stores, guns, and ammunition for itself and for other British possessions in the East. This is a question of deep importance to us in India, and we should have been glad if Sir Charles Dilke had carried the discussion of it further, and had pressed the idea with even greater urgency upon the attention of the Home and Indian Governments. A scheme of Imperial defence, moreover, must be incomplete which leaves Ceylon, Hongkong, Mauritius, and the Straits Settlements detached from the military organization of India. In an emergency this detachment would disappear under the stress of practical necessity; but if there is one principle which is insisted on more than another in Sir Charles Dilke's arguments it is that the organisation by which the Empire is to be defended in war time shall be in full working order during peace. As a statement of the whole question of Imperial defence the book is defective. The part that the Colonies may be expected to take is not indicated; for that Sir Charles Dilke's readers must turn to his almost encyclopædic "Problems of Greater Britain."

In his first chapter Sir Charles Dilke has no difficulty in demonstrating the primacy of the navy in any general scheme of Imperial defence. Out of ten millions of tons of steam shipping, seven millions are British, and no other nation owns a million tons. Take away that supremacy of the sea of which this fact is the most salient indicator, and the British Empire, as a connected coherent organization, would cease to exist. To an Empire vulnerable upon so wide a surface as the maritime interests of Great Britain present the strength of its navy is of supreme importance. For territorial defence the primacy of the navy must be recognized. There are only two portions of the Empire—India and Canada—which can be invaded by land; in the defence of the rest of the Empire the navy must play a foremost part. Even India, however, would need to be in uninterrupted communication with the rest of the Empire—a necessity upon the practical recognition of which the success of any scheme of Imperial defence must rest—and here again the capacity of the navy to keep the seas would be of essential importance. For maintaining the command of the sea Sir Charles Dilke would have recourse to a method for which there is illustrious and successful precedent. When Lord St. Vincent was First Lord of the Admiralty on the resumption of hostilities after the short-lived peace of Amiens, his plan was to place in front of every one of the enemy's military ports a British naval force superior to that which the enemy had within it, and to keep a reserve fleet in the Channel, ready to reinforce any of the blockading squadrons that might be in need of it. Almost all the strategical authorities are in favour of the scheme, though we are not aware if they have given due weight to the consideration that in order to carry it out the enemy must oblige us by allowing his fleets to be just where we want them to be, that is to say in his own ports. However, there is an enormous weight of authority in its favour, and after the experience of the manœuvres of 1888 it became possible to estimate the force which would be required in order to give effect to it. The Admiralty Committee came to the conclusion that the blockading battleships should be in the proportion of at least five to three of the enemy's vessels in harbour, while our cruisers should be two to one of the enemy's. A table which Sir Charles Dilke prints shows how far we are from attaining that standard. When all the battle-ships now building in French yards are completed France will have thirty-eight; England will have forty-six, instead of sixty-three and a reserve squadron of three, the complement necessary to oppose every three French battle-ships with five of our own. Thus, despite the generous outlay on naval construction under the present Government, we shall be twenty battle-ships below the standard. It is evident that Sir Charles Dilke, if he comes into office, will be able to hold out no prospect of doing the thing cheaply. His other proposals, important though they are, need not alarm the tax-payer. He argues that as all the colonial stations at which British troops are kept are, directly or indirectly, naval bases, they should be manned by a force over whom the Admiralty have undivided control, that is to say by Royal Marines. The principle here enunciated was advocated in the House of Commons last Session, but without securing the assent of the Government.

In his short chapter on "The Armies," the writer makes proposals which will claim as much attention in India as at home. Briefly stated his scheme comes to this. Recruits should be enlisted at eighteen for ten years, of which the first three should be spent with the colours, and the remainder in the reserve, unless on the termination of his colour service he should enlist for a long term of service under the Indian Government, in which case the home army would have no further claim upon him. This would be the old local army in a new form, and enlisted under new conditions. It involves as a condition precedent the reduction of the term of home service from seven years to three—an innovation which it would be difficult to induce any War Minister to consent to, unless the Minister were Sir Charles Dilke himself. As to the Indian part of the scheme, it is worked out on the assumption of an eighteen years' term in India, though the writer is satisfied that a twelve years or even an eight years term would be practicable, without entailing for pension any noteworthy burden in Indian finance. But his pension calculations are based upon a rate of a shilling a day. Would that be a sufficiently liberal allowance? Men belonging to a long service European army in India would be under strong inducement in many—perhaps most—cases to remain in the country on retirement. Twenty rupees a month would be a poor pittance to ask them to live upon. The Government of India could afford to be more liberal than that. They would be saved a good deal of expenditure on transport service; they would be spared, moreover, the highly inequitable tribute of something like £750,000 a year which has to be paid out of Indian revenues for the maintenance of the home depots of British regiments serving in India, or as it is euphemistically termed in the accounts the "sum to be received in aid of army estimates to meet the home charges for the regular forces serving in India." The authors of "Imperial Defence" rightly characterize this as a monstrous price to pay, for, as they say, it exceeds the whole cost of the general staff and administration of the two Indian armies; it equals the amount charged in the English estimates for the volunteer force or for the militia service, and amounts to about £75 for each English soldier received by India, or three years' pay for each man! It would be an advantage if this scheme were thoroughly discussed in England, for it is that the first and last step must be taken if it is there to be accepted. The most complete conquest of the authorities in this country to the Indian part of it would avail nothing if the War Office could not be brought round to the belief that a three years' colour service would suffice for the needs of the home army, and upon that conversion the acceptance of the entire scheme would depend. The chapters on the "North-West Frontier" and the "Peace of India" must be considered on another occasion.

SOME of the native papers have treated the question concerning the election of the Standing Committee which has been raised by Captain Walshe as a frivolous technicality, upon which no sensible man would ever think of going to law. This is all very well, but if all technicalities are to be treated as frivolous by those who are appointed to carry out the prescriptions of law we shall find that irregularities, cavalierly pushed aside as technical, may lead to practical inconveniences of varying degrees of gravity. It is a mere technicality, we suppose, which would treat as null and void the proceedings of a meeting of the Corporation which was held without a properly constituted Chairman—a mere technicality, too, which makes provision for the presence of a presiding officer over Municipal elections, and treats his presence as an essential part of the proceedings, as it would treat his absence as vitiating them. We pronounce no opinion on the point raised by Captain Walshe, but we certainly are not able to speak with the lofty contemptuousness which some of our contemporaries have assumed in regard to the directions of bye-laws having the force of an Act of the Legislature. Nor, with all respect to the President, do we quite understand the attitude of indifference which he assumed when a breach of rules for the due observance of which he was peculiarly responsible was brought to his notice. In telling Captain Walshe that he had his remedy elsewhere Mr. Javerilal seems to have misunderstood the point at issue. Captain Walshe, having no grievance of his own, was in search of no remedy except such as the Corporation at large were interested in procuring if an irregularity had been committed. It is certainly not begging the question to say that the Corporation were put in possession of *prima facie* reasons for believing that the rules had not been complied with, and when such a question is raised in good faith it ought not lightly to be brushed aside as one with which the Corporation have nothing to do. They have far more to do with it than Captain Walshe, and after the reasons that have been furnished for questioning the validity of these elections it is their business rather than his to ascertain whether or not the bye-laws have been sufficiently complied with. At all events let us hear no more about the "pure technicality" and the "frivolity" of the objection.

THE weakness of the financial position of Zanzibar, it appears, is attributable to the fact that cloves form the staple article of commerce, an article which as Mr. Portal in his latest report says, is not a necessary of life or even of civilisation. Other produce has been neglected, though the capabilities of the soil are great. Slave and ivory-hunting and clove-growing were the only trades deserving of cultivation according to the old time doctrines of Zanzibar. Cloves are destroyed by cyclones, and are as liable to insect ravages as are other crops, and as a consequence of contingencies of this kind, many thousand acres of ground are lying fallow. To Arab domination Mr Portal ascribes the "sinful neglect" of the land which, as he points out, is capable of growing not only cloves and chillies, but pine-apples, aloes, cocoanuts, sago, manioc, coffee, and vanilla. The Arabs devoted their attention to slaves and ivory, such of them only as were unable to engage in the hardier pursuits devoting their time to the soil. Now through neglect of the land the agriculturists are becoming more and more impoverished, and in the course of a few years it is expected they will be ready, indeed eager, to dispose of their holdings to European or Indian settlers, who will doubtless turn them to better account. Recognising this as the ulterior condition of things, Mr. Portal is at pains to describe the island and the capabilities of various districts. The north and west are extremely fertile, and these are covered with cloves and cocoanuts. A strip of land along the eastern coast and the southern end of the island is rocky, but large quantities of chillies are grown here for purposes of export. Aloes might also be grown, thinks Mr. Portal, the fertile parts by the island being capable of producing any kind of tropical fruits. The clove market is too capricious ever to be permanently profitable. Mr. Portal has pointed the way to a more secure financial position; it is only now necessary that the present cultivators or others shall follow it.

AN extraordinary story of a struggle between railway officials and the townspeople of Passaic, near New York, comes to us in an American paper. It is nobody's desire that the methods employed in America to enforce the will of the citizens should be adopted here, but the story serves well to show how widely American methods differ from our own, and affords a rare example of American manners and customs. In Passaic, Aycrigg-avenue was one of the most popular roads of the town, but the Erie Railroad Company, considering only its own convenience, blocked up one end of it with their lines and refused to provide either a crossing or a bridge. By some unaccountable means the townspeople were too late in giving notice of objection, and the avenue was blocked. Their representatives being unable to obtain redress of the grievance, the townspeople resolved on a resort to force. They razed the fence to the ground and laid a temporary road across the rails. Next morning the fence was replaced, and the roadway reduced to its former condition. But the victory even yet did not rest with the company. A few days elapsed, and then one moonlight night two or three thousand of the townspeople met round the locality in dispute, removed the fences, and reconstructed the crossing. With a view to preventing them a local official obtained two light engines, which he ran to and fro over the site of the crossing. Thus were operations brought to a standstill, but only temporarily, for the townsfolk sounded the fire-alarm, and in a few moments three steamers were on the spot. Their hoses were brought into readiness, and the engine-drivers warned that unless they steamed away jets would be brought to play upon them and their engines. This had the desired effect, and the citizens were left to complete their work. The railway officials have decided to offer no further resistance at least for the present.

THE record of explorations in the Pamir region would be incomplete without a reference to a journey that was made by M. Henri Dauvergne, a well-known resident in Kashmir. M. Dauvergne's exploration of the Southern Pamirs was made by way of the Kuenluen Mountains, where he met the Russian mission under the command of Colonel Piewtsoff. From the Taghdambash and Little Pamirs he went to Wakhan, and crossing the Baroghill he found his way south by a new route over the Ishkoman Pass leading into the Karum pass and Yassin country, a route that was supposed to be impracticable. It proved certainly to be one of great difficulty, and the great glaciers which abound there are formidable to travellers. But M. Dauvergne overcame all obstacles and found his way to Gilgit. M. Dauvergne claims in this journey to have found the true sources of the Oxus. He made several very interesting geographical corrections, which he put into shape as a map of the Kuenluen and Pamirs, for which he received the gold medal of the French Geographical Society. This was M. Dauvergne's second expedition in that part of Central Asia. In 1888, travelling by way of Constantinople, the Caspian, Merv, and Samarkand, he followed the valley of the Oxus, and made his way to Osh, at the foot of the Pamirs, his object being to obtain specimens of the Great Ovis Poli. He prolonged his journey into the Tian Shan, where he shot some ovis arkals. Retracing his steps he marched westward to the Alai, and southward to the Kara Kul, Ali-chur, Rang Kul, and Great Pamirs, thence journeying across Kashgaria and Yarkand, reaching Kashmir after a journey of about three thousand five hundred miles.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay by Saturday's English mail steamer were Mr. K. M. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. J. K. Spence, Commissioner of the Northern Division.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, which sailed from Bombay at nine on the night of the 1st of April, arrived at Trieste on Saturday morning at nine, after a voyage of fourteen and a-half days to that port, and thirteen days six hours to Brindisi. This is the fastest voyage on record between Bombay and Trieste, and will add to the growing reputation of this fine line of steamers which have already earned for themselves a name for speed and punctuality.

GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, R.E., V.C., K.C.B., Resident at Mysore and Commissioner for Coorg, having retired from the Indian Political Service, arrives here this morning. The General will be accompanied by Lady and the two Misses Prendergast. They leave by the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, to-morrow afternoon, for England.

WE are requested to announce that Mr. Eardley Norton, of Madras, who is now in Bombay on his way to Europe, will deliver an address this afternoon, at 5-30, in the hall of the Framji Cawasji Institute, on the value of English association and co-operation in matters Indian.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nizam is out for six or seven weeks tiger-shooting in the jungles of Pakhal. His Highness is accompanied by Major the Nawab Afsur Jung, Bahadur, A.-D.-C., Nawabs Davar-ul-Mulk-Asad-Yar-Jung, Mahboob-Yar-ud-Dowlah, Captains Mir Mumtaz Ali, and Jan Nisar Khan, and Surgeon Mir Hamed Ali. His Highness will pay a visit to the Pakhal Lake, which is the only natural lake in the Dominions.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur left Hyderabad for a few days' tiger-shooting in his jaghirs, accompanied by Mr. Stevens, his staff Officer, and Nawab Nadir Jung Bahadur, A.-D.-C. to H. H. the Nizam, who is a well-known sportsman, and who has already accounted for many tigers in the Nizam's Dominions. When the Minister's shooting is over, the A.-D.-C. will join his Highness' shooting party in the Pakhal Jungles.

THE Lahore paper hears from an up-country station that the first of a new draft of Walers, bearing the well-known brand, "R. K.," has been named "Rudyard Kipling." We also hear of a novelty in spectacles—the "Kipling"—specially adopted for wear in India and other hot countries. If they could give the wearer the power to detect Mulvaney and Mrs. Hawksbee in the ordinary Thomas and the "common or garden" grass-widow of the Hills, they would soon be fashionable. By the way, as seven cities fought for the distinction of Homer's birth-place, so we find that at least two regiments claim to have the "real" Mulvaney in their ranks.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EGYPT AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, April 15.

The correspondence that has taken place between Sir Evelyn Baring and the Egyptian Foreign Minister has been published and shows that Great Britain declined to agree to the territorial rights of Egypt being impaired in any way and only assented to the promulgation of the Sultan's Firman on the understanding that the telegram from his Imperial Majesty regarding Sinai should form a part thereof.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

LONDON, April 17.

Fresh difficulties have arisen between Turkey and Egypt and the Sultan has telegraphed to Eyoob Pacha ordering him to postpone his departure from Cairo.

The Khedive has telegraphed to the Sultan complaining of Mukhtar Pacha (the High Commissioner of the Porte in Egypt) interfering in the internal affairs of the country.

THE MALAY RISING.

LONDON, April 15.

Latest advices from the Straits state that affairs in Pahang are quieting down and the panic has subsided.

The murderers of Messrs. Harris and Stewart have been arrested and will shortly be tried.

MR. JOHNSTON IN NYASSALAND.

LONDON, April 16.

The *Times*, in discussing the reverses suffered by Mr. Johnston, in Nyassaland, says that he cannot be left to perish like General Gordon was at Khartoum, and urges the Government to send a gunboat to Lake Nyassa and to largely reinforce the Sikh Police there.

HEAVY SNOW IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 17.

A great change has come over the weather in England and a foot of snow fell last evening in the South-Eastern Counties and in Essex.

Trains were blocked and the roads impassable.

The Easter Manœuvres, at Chatham, in which the Volunteers were to take part have been suspended in consequence.

A BULGARIAN NOTE TO THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.

A Bulgarian Note has been presented to the Porte in which the Bulgarian Government bitterly complains of the release of the three avowed authors of the murder of Dr. Vulcovitch, the Bulgarian Agent at Constantinople, at the instance of Russia and requests the Porte to demand the extradition of the accused and also to formally recognize Prince Ferdinand.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The rupture between the United States and Italy has ended and the American Minister has been ordered to return to Rome.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 17.

The death is announced of Mrs. Amelia Betham Edwards, the authoress.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, April 15.

The s. s. Carthage, with the homeward Indian mails of the 9th instant, arrived here at 10 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, April 15.

The s. s. Massilia, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left here at 1-30 a.m., to-day.

LORD ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 15.

Lord and Lady Roberts arrived at Simla to-day. Officers of the head-quarters, staff, and others paraded on the Ridge to receive them, and Colonel Robertson, chairman of the Simla Municipality, presented an address, congratulating Lord Roberts on his elevation to the peerage.

ALARMING FIRE AT SIMLA.

A rather alarming fire occurred in the bazaar today An oil and paint shop caught fire and burnt, with great fury, but the fire was confined to the original house. The Post and Telegraph Offices were at no time in danger though festooned with wet dhurries.

YAWDWIN TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 17.

The work of the Yawdwin troops has been completed; and a reduction of 100 men is contemplated.

ENCOUNTER WITH KAN HLAING'S GANG.

Lieutenant Nelson, Assistant Commandant of the Bhamo Military Police, with a police patrol, encountered a dacoit gang, the followers of Kan Hlaing, near Tonhon, in Sinkan Valley. Nine dacoits were killed or captured. Lieutenant Nelson and his jemadar and four sepoys were wounded, but it is believed not seriously.

MADRAS RAILWAY NECESSITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 15.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has just prepared a strong memorial to the Secretary of State, pointing to the urgent necessity in the interests of Madras port and Presidency, of taking early steps for the construction of a railway necessary to place Madras in direct communication with the southern terminus of the East Coast Railway. The memorialists point to the loss of trade through traffic being diverted to Pondicherry, Goa, and elsewhere. It was understood that Madras would be placed in a position to retain the trade of the Kistna and Godavery districts, but the memorialists have heard with surprise and disappointment that the Government of India has stated its inability to find funds for this work for years to come, and has practically refused to allow the earth work to be undertaken by famine labour. The memorial proceeds to detail the disadvantages Madras has to contend with, which can only be removed by the proposed railway, which should be made by the Madras Railway, with the Government guarantee if the Government of India cannot find funds.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 15.

Home Department.—Mr. Luson, Civil Service, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary, Home Department.

The services of Captain Hodges, Commandant of the Lower Chindwin Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. Hewett, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, is appointed to officiate as Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Williams, Madras, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Burma Government.

Revenue Department.—Mr. Cooke, officiating Deputy Superintendent, second grade, Survey, is granted furlough for eighteen months.

Finance Department.—Mr. Dobbie, officiating Comptroller at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave; Mr. Pritchard officiates.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Jacob, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North-West Railway, officiates as Traffic Superintendent, class one, grade two; and Mr. Chamberlain officiates as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North-West Railway, in class one, *vice* Mr. Jacob.

Mr. Oldham, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways at Lucknow. Mr. Hogarth, South Indian Railway, officiates as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, during the absence of Colonel Gracey.

The services of Lieutenant Twining, Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the British East African Company.

The services of Mr. Devenish, Assistant Engineer, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General at Rajputana for employment on famine relief works.

Mr. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is permanently transferred to Assam.

Military Department.—Lieutenant Mullaly is confirmed as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, second class.

Surgeon-Colonel Allan, M. D., is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Surgeon-Colonel Bradshaw.

Surgeon-Major Warden officiates as Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, Bengal, *vice* Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Reid.

Captain De Brath officiates as Assistant Secretary, Military Secretariat.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland to be Second Deputy Secretary, *vice* Major Broadbent; and Colonel King-Harman officiates as Second Deputy Secretary, vice Colonel Maitland, officiating First Deputy Secretary.

Captain De Brath is confirmed as Assistant Secretary. All the above promotions in the Military Secretariat to take effect from April 1.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave:—Colonel Dodd, Government Press, Allahabad, four months; Surgeon-Major Stoker, two years; Surgeon-Captain Rodgers, one year and six months; Colonel Ross, 1st Sikhs, one year; Lieutenant-Colonel Meiklejohn, 20th Infantry, one year; Captain Picot, one year; Captain Pollard, 15th Lancers, four months; Surgeon-Captain Duncan, 5th Gurkhas, one year; Surgeon-Captain Dawson, 2nd Lancers, eight months; and Lieutenant Young, 6th Bengal Cavalry, one year.

The following are granted extensions:—Colonel Skipwith, Superintending Engineer, six months; Captain Buckland, 15th Bengal Infantry, six months; Lieutenant Grant, 4th Gurkhas, three months; and Lieutenant Ducat, 4th Gurkhas, six months.

The following officer has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major Henry Opie Woodhouse.

To Colonel's allowances.—Colonel Charles Edward Stewart.

Colonel Babington, 12th Bengal Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service.

The grant of a Good Service Pension to Lieutenant-General Pottinger has effect from Dec. 20, 1889.

Finance Department.—The Governor-General in Council has consented to the establishment of the Branch of the Bank of Bombay at Bhownugger.

Mr. Saravanum, Chief Superintendent, Office of the Comptroller, Burma, is granted leave for one year. Mr. Clague officiates in the Foreign Office.

Captain Young husband is posted as Assistant to the Resident at Kashmir; Colonel Biddulph, Resident, second class, officiates, as Resident, Gwalior, vice Colonel Barr; Mr. Martindale officiates as Resident, second class, and as Commissioner of Ajmere, vice Colonel Biddulph.

Captain Tate, Inspecting Officer at Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry, is granted privilege leave.

Colonel Mackenzie is confirmed in the appointment as Commissioner of Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mr. Bullock, Collector of Bijnor, is appointed Judicial Commissioner at Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Captain Mayne, Squadron Officer, 2nd Central India Horse, is granted six months' leave.

H. E. the Governor-General is pleased to recognise the appointments of Mr. Oscar Schmidt Ernsthausen as Acting Consul for Germany at Calcutta; and of Mr. Kilian Euler, as Acting Consul for Austria, also at Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ranstord officiates as Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith.

Mr. Tucker, First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Central India, is granted eighteen months' furlough.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Baldock, Merwara Battalion, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere, for Famine Relief Measures, Ajmere.

Lieutenant-Colonel Melliss, Chief Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops, is granted ninety days' leave.

Marine Department.—Captain Hewitt, officiates as Deputy Conservator, Madras Port, vice Captain Simpson; Captain Barrett is appointed Port Officer, Bassein, vice Captain Brownlow.

The furlough granted to Captain Butterworth is cancelled.

Mr. Baugh, first grade officer, is granted furlough for one year.

THE STATE OF LUSHAILAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

There is better news from Lushailand. The position of Captain Shakespare in Lalbura's village was becoming critical, but Mr. McCabe with a force, under Captain Loch, from Aijal relieved him on the 10th, and two days afterwards Poibois village was captured. It is, however, becoming more apparent every day that the rising in Lushailand is on a much larger scale than was at first thought, and the Nwengal Column which had retraced its steps towards Burma when within two marches of Lalbura's village having received no information of what was happening further south has been ordered back again.

The telegraphic communication has been interrupted since 9th instant between Lungleh and Fort Tregear. The wire having been cut by the local Kukis a repairing party with an escort left Lungleh on the 13th to repair the line. This cutting of the telegraph between our two posts shows how the rising is extending.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT WASSON.

The *Morning Post* says it is stated that Wasson, the European swindler, is the son of Sir Archibald Alison, and was really in the Royal Navy.

GRATUITY TO A WIDOW OF A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

Mrs. Forchhammer, now resident in Germany, the widow of the late Dr. Forchhammer Government Archæologist in Burma, has been granted by the Government of that Province a compassionate allowance of Rs. 5,400, being six months' pay of her late husband.

H. E. THE VICEROY AND PARTY.

Lord Lansdowne and party returned from Bori to Pachmarhi on Thursday morning. Game was plentiful in the Bori reserves, but owing, it would seem, to the lateness of the season and the extreme heat, and difficulty of the country, sport was indifferent. The Viceroy leaves Pachmarhi on Monday morning early, and is due to arrive in Simla next Thursday forenoon.

THE HUNZA CHIEFTAINCY.

With regard to the Durbar held by the British Agent at Gilgit last month, the *Pioneer* understands that Colonel Durand declared Mahomed Nazim Khan, Chief of Hunza, provisionally only, the appointment being subject to the sanction of the Government of India. Nazim Khan is a half-brother of Safdar Ali, the late ruler of Hunza, and now a prisoner in the hands of the Chinese. The new Chief is very popular among the people.

HASHIM ALI KHAN.

Latest news received from the Hazara border states that Hashim Ali Khan who was the ringleader of the malcontent tribesmen in the Black Mountain during the last two expeditions has suddenly put in an appearance again. The Makki Khel with whom he had sought an asylum appear to have given him the cold shoulder, so having collected some followers he made for Baio on the right bank of the Indus, where he now is. His object is doubtless to try and stir up dis affection among the Hassanzais who undertook, at the close of the last campaign, not to receive him back as their Chief There is so far no appearance of sympathy with Hashim Ali among the Black Mountain tribes. Ibrahim Khan who accepted the responsibility of keeping the Hassanzais up to their engagements has a number of men on this side of the Indus at a point where he can watch Baio. As a precautionary measure a Wing of the 5th Gurkhas at Abbottabad is to be sent to Oghi, whence they can readily occupy Darband if necessary. The situation should develop within the next few days, but so far as can be judged Hashim Ali's old prestige has declined.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, April 15.

The Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah gives a dinner on Monday next, at Fulluknamah, in honour of his Excellency Rahtib Pasha. About sixty guests have been invited.

Sir Asman Jah shot a very large tiger at Changler a few days ago; and a bear also fell to his rifle.

The weather is cooler again; heavy clouds are hanging about, and rain is daily expected.

The Officers of the Suffolk Regiment have postponed their "at homes" for some time on account of the death of Captain Grantham.

Fillis's Circus performs at the Chaddarghat Gardens, and is well worth seeing.

NOTES FROM JUBBULPORE.

Our Jubbulpore correspondent writes:—The two Hongkong Regiments from Jhelum arrived here on the 13th instant by two special trains, consisting of 11 British and 17 native officers and 881 men, with 82 followers. After a halt here, they left again for Bombay, halting at Khandwa and Deolali *en route*.

The jail case has been tried by Mr. H. Bose, E.A.C., and decided on the 13th instant, and after a tedious and careful investigation resulted in the Convict Overseer being convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for causing "grievous hurt." The other three accused were discharged for want of sufficient proof. The witnesses in the case were chiefly prisoners, who gave evidence in a most unsatisfactory manner and their statements were so contradictory that it was extremely difficult to come to the truth. Statements made before the Police and the Superintendent of the Jail were retracted and enlarged upon before the Magistrate, and it was amusing to notice how some of the prisoners would omit the names of a fellow-convict for whom they had some regard, and mention the names of some other unfortunate innocent convict against whom they had a grudge! Mr. Bose had a most difficult case to decide, and is to be congratulated on his judgment after the mass of confusion in his record.

Public health is, on the whole, satisfactory; but owing to the heat during the day, a few cases of heat appoplexy have occurred. The nights are very cool and pleasant, and blankets had to be resorted to on several mornings during the week. The days are hot and windy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th April 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·718
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·725
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·7
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NW, ENE, WNW, NW W. NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	233

* From midnight to midnight.

THE "HUME" MANIFESTO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Regarding the "Hume Correspondence," reproduced in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, I have to state that, although I consider that the publication of such a letter is prejudicial to the interests of the Congress Party, I am of opinion that there is a great deal of truth in what Mr. Hume put forth so vehemently. The publication of such a correspondence concerning any European country would have attracted the immediate attention of the Government, and a Royal Commission would have been instantly ordered to enquire into the matter, whether true or false. But in the case of unfortunate India, even the sweeping away of one-fourth of the population in the Ceded Districts and the Mysore Province by the terrible famine of 1877-78 did not arouse the feelings of the English public to one-tenth of the extent to which they were roused when a few starvation deaths took place in the Irish famine.

Though India is actually getting richer day by day it is only certain classes of people who are exclusively benefitted thereby, *viz.*, native princes, talukdars, zamindars, pleaders, merchants, and enterprising manufacturers. But the condition of the agriculturists and agricultural laborers, who form about 80 per cent. of the population, remains the same, if not getting worse. The failure of any one of the two crops in the year causes immense misery amongst them; while the failure of both the crops produces a famine, through which 50 per cent. of their number has to fall back on the Government relief works and public charities. The introduction of the railways, good roads, telegraphs, &c., have benefitted only the other classes; but in the case of the ryots, it has given them a taste for luxury without giving them the means of satisfying their desires.

The Abkari, Forest, Salt, and Opium Administrations have been acting very prejudicially to the interests of these agriculturists; so much so, that I have known cases where a good many of them could not boast of having a pinch of salt every day for their *chutni*, much less for their dying cattle. The idea of a large number of our fellow-creatures not having the means of paying for their daily requirements of salt, is very deplorable indeed, and very discreditable to any Government, whether Native or European. But the ryots in the Native States are much better off in the matter of salt, as they are allowed to manufacture earth-salt and to sell it "dust-cheap." The want of a proper quantity of salt to man or beast is acknowledged by the highest medical authorities to be very injurious to the proper preservation of health in ordinary times. But in famine times, with insufficiency of food, the effects of want of salt must be terrible. I positively ascribe the large percentage of deaths through epidemics amongst the rural population to this cause. Does the Indian or any history show that, in the most backward times, the people of any country had to pay such dear prices for salt the most necessary ingredient for preserving life? Surely, not.

The same thing might be said about the prevalence of drinking, and of using narcotic drugs, which have also contributed to bring a great deal of misery on the poor classes of people.

The administration of the famine relief works under the Famine Code has also added another cause of discontent amongst the poor. Within my knowledge, recently, poor half-starved people have had to go each day a distance of 5 to 10 miles, and work form morning till sunset, and get only half-an-anna to nine pice per day. It is not possible that these people can be saved from starvation for a long time with such miserable allowances.

To remedy all these it is essentially necessary that the natives should have a much larger share both in the legislature and the administration of the country, as most of the abovenamed mistakes arise not from want of sympathy on the part of the English officers, but from ignorance of the true state of affairs.

Mr. Hume's severe attacks were meant for the unsympathetic rich natives of the country, who, while approving the measures adopted by the Congress, were so backward when a small demand was made upon their purse for the good of the country, I therefore think that Mr. Hume, when writing the said circular, was smarting under the great mortification of not having received the necessary help from his native friends, and therefore every allowance must be made for any little magnifying of the evils under which the country it groaning.—Yours, &c.,

SABAPATHY MOODELIAR.

Bellary, April 13.

NOTES FROM KUTCH.

A correspondent supplies us with a few more particulars in connection with the visit of H. E. Lord Harris to Kutch-Mandvi, on the 8th instant. His Excellency was expected to reach Mandvi, at 2 p.m. But the Canning was signalled at about 10 a.m., when there was quite a stir in the town, and the whole street leading from the bunder to the city was gaily decorated with flags and banners and all the State officers and leading citizens and merchants as well as the students of different schools assembled at the bunder to welcome the Governor. Lord Harris landed exactly at noon, fully two hours before the time fixed, and was escorted to the reception *mandap* put up for his Excellency by Dewan Bahadur Motilal, Mr. Chotalal Master, and many others. Here the girls of the Sett Karimbhoy Ebrahim's Female School sang, in a melodious tone, a song composed by Mr. Chaturbhuj Shamjee Master, for the occasion. A copy of the verses placed in a handsome case was presented to Lord Harris by the versifier, who having been introduced as the head-master of the Durbari School, was thanked by his Excellency for his present. As the Governor left to proceed to the Customs House, the boys sang another song and showered flowers on him, which compliment he very gracefully acknowledged. The chief officers of the State and merchants were then introduced to his Excellency. After tiffin, the Governor's party resumed their journey in carriages, accompanied by the principal Karbharis to Bhuj; but they were asked to make a brief halt at the Karimbhoy Ebrahim's Moosafarkhana, of which Mr. Chaturbhuj Master gave a short history. The entrance was profusely decorated with flowers, and the word "Welcome" was boldly shown in floral designs. This rest-house was built by Mr. Karimbhoy for the use of Khoja travellers. The girls who were drawn up in a line on the verandah of the Moosafarkhana, recited some Arabic verses in praise of the Governor, and were pointed out as the pupils of the Girls' School and Mahomedan Madressa, which were indebted for their existence to the munificence of the same gentleman. The hospital also founded by him for the poor of his native place was about to be shown to his Excellency, but as he had no spare time at his disposal, the proposed inspection was abandoned. Before leaving, however, massive garlands of flowers and bouquets, which had been specially sent out from Bombay, were placed in his Excellency's hands. These several institutions, the gift of the generous donor, Mr. Karimbhoy, are well looked after by H. H. the Rao of Kutch, who takes a keen interest in their progress and well-being. Before quitting his Highness' territory, the Governor asked Mr. Chaturbhuj to communicate to Mr. Karimbhoy Ebrahim of Bombay the great pleasure that he had felt at seeing the several institutions built and endowed by him in Kutch.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The following is a return of prices of the staple food grain, jowari, as they stood on the 14th April, 1892, in the talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, affected by scarcity:—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee). Lbs.	Jowari (per rupee). Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	32	0
	Bagalkot	32	0
	Bagevadi	33	29
	Bijapur	31	20
	Hungund	34	0
	Muddebihal	34	27
	Sindgi	35	0
	Indi	35	0
Dharwar	Ronn	32	20
	Navalgund	32	30
	Gadag	33	0
Belgaum	Athni	29	0
	Gokak	30	0
	Parasgad	30	0
Poona	Junnar	33	38
	Indapur	33	39
	Khed	31	37
	Sirur	31	16
	Purandhar	30	0
	Bhimthadi	26	38
	Baramati	29	19
	Haveli	26	4
	Maval	30	0
Satara	Khanapur	23	25
	Maan	26	26
	Khatao	28	35
	Tasgaon	28	20
	Atpadi (Aundh)	29	28
	Phaltan	30	38½
	Khandala	28	21
		(Second Sort).	
Sholapur	Pandharpur	34	5
	Sangola	29	30
	Malsiras	32	15

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, April 14.

In view of the telegrams you have already printed it seems almost like reviving ancient history to inform you that his Excellency the Governor and staff arrived here yesterday evening, but owing to the necessarily meagre nature of the telegraphic message announcing his arrival I feel justified in harking back to it, as there are several matters of more or less interest which ought to be noticed. Thanks to the excellent arrangements made by Mr. W. H. White, Manager of the Morvi State Railway, and his assistant, Mr. McCausland, the journey from Morvi to Wudhwan was relieved of a very great deal of the inconvenience that might otherwise have attended it: in fact, it was accomplished with comfort, if it is possible to use that word, in regard to any kind of travelling in India. The little special, richly draped in bright bunting, which left Morvi at half-past seven in the morning, travelled so well that, had it not been purposely stopped for about a quarter of an hour, it would have reached Wudhwan long before half-past twelve, the hour at which it was expected. As the train entered the station the usual salute was given by the placing of seventeen fog signals on the line over which it passed. Mr. Fitzgerald, First Assistant Political Officer in Kattywar, received the Governor's party and escorted them to the B. B. & C. I. Railway's Company Officers' bungalow close at hand. After doing justice to a capital tiffin, for the arrangement of which Mr. M. Carroll, Traffic Superintendent of the B. G. & J. P. Railway, was, I believe, mainly responsible, the party were conducted to another special drawn up near the bungalow, and left for Bhownugger at a quarter to two, Mr. White, also Manager of the B. G. and J. P. Railway, Mr. Carroll and Mr. Wyllie being in charge of the train, and Mr. Tate, Mr. Carroll's assistant, looking after the arrangements at Bhownugger station. His Excellency travelled in the Maharaja of Bhownugger's luxurious saloon, and with the beautiful sage green plush couches and arm-chairs, with which it is fitted, and the well-watered *kus-kus tatties* at the far end to keep down the temperature, it can readily be assumed that he made the journey with a minimum of discomfort. Two or three halts were made on the road, one of them being for tea at Dhola, where the party were joined by Captain Lyde, one of the political officers of Kattywar, and Mr. Azam Vithaldas Samaldas, the Maharaja's Dewan and senior Councillor, who had come at the special request of his Highness to meet his Excellency. Bhownugger was reached at half-past six, and his Highness had left no stone unturned to give his Excellency a most thoroughly hearty welcome to his capital. With the Maharaja was his son, the heir-apparent to the *gadi*, Kumar Shri Bhavsingji, while there were also present a large gathering of European and native gentlemen, whose names will be stated later on. On alighting from his saloon the Governor was received by his Highness. A guard-of-honour drawn up on the platform presented arms, the band played the National Anthem, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired by a battery near the station, his Excellency having been presented to most of the gentlemen, who had assembled in a large *shamiana* on the platform, inspected the guard-of-honour, and afterwards left with the Maharaja for Nilambag, his temporary residence during his stay in the State. The following is the order in which the party proceeded to Nilambag:—

The State Nishan and Nagara.
Revenue Sowars.
The Elephants with Howdas and Sibandi.
Kathi and Grassia Sowars.
Hazur Khangi Sowars.
Huzur Khangi Rasala.
Infantry with Band and Colours.
Old Rasala.
The State Banner used on ceremonial occasions.

FIRST CARRIAGE.

His Excellency the Governor.	His Highness the Maharaja.
The Diwan and Senior Councillor.	The Military Secretary to his Excellency the Govr.

The Officer in Command of the Imperial Lancers, the Superintendent of the Bhownugger State Police on each side of the carriage.

SECOND CARRIAGE.

The Political Agent.	Kumar Shri Bhavsingji.
Mr. R. Proctor-Sims, C.E.	Mr. Dossabhoy Framji, C.S.I.

THIRD CARRIAGE.

Colonel Hancock.	Kumar Shri Mangalsingji.
Dr. Burjoji Byramji	Raol Jethibhai.

FOURTH CARRIAGE.

The Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor.	Surgeon-Captain Martin.
Mr. Hardy.	The Oriental Translator to Government.

FIFTH CARRIAGE.

Dr. Barker.	The Assist. Political Agent, Gohilwad.
Mr. Ghelabhai Jagjiwandas	Mr. Ratilal Maneklal.

SIXTH CARRIAGE.

Mr. White.	Major Snell.
Mr. Harilal Savilal.	Mr. Lalubhai.

SEVENTH CARRIAGE.

Captain A. W. Forbes.	Mr. Mackay.
The Rajkumar Upri.	Mr. J. N. Unwala.

EIGHTH CARRIAGE.

Rev. Mr. Sinclair.	Mr. T. R. Fernandez.
Mr. Bulkely.	Raol Jesingji.

NINTH CARRIAGE.

Mr. N. Leslie.	Mr. R. D. Hughes.
Kalubha, of Gondal.	Mr. Bhupatrai Vithaldas.

TENTH CARRIAGE.

Raol Bhupatsingji, of Bhimdad.	Devani Nathubhai, his Highness's Private Secy.
Raval Ray Singji.	Rao Motibhai.

ELEVENTH CARRIAGE.

Balubha, of Gondal.	Bhaubha, of Gondal.
Mr. Ramchandra.	Mr. Ganpatram.

TWELVETH CARRIAGE.

Raol Dansingji, of Lakhanka.	Jadeja Madhavsingji, Joint Private Secretary to his Highness.
Raol Himatsingji.	Raol Ramsinji.

THIRTEENTH CARRIAGE.

Rana Karansingji.	Jadeja Kalubhai Mama.
Jamadar Nathubhai.	Kalbha Karansingji.

POLICE SOWARS.

The escort to his Excellency was furnished by the Bhownugger Imperial Lancers.

The procession was over a mile in length, and with the gorgeously equipped elephants, the numerous and variously-uniformed cavalrymen on their prancing horses, the gold-laced coats and begilded helmets of the political officials, the heavily-be-jewelled turbans and rich dresses of honour worn by some of the native gentlemen, presented a most imposing spectacle as it slowly wended its way along the route, which was marked out with bright flags supported on bamboo posts, and lined by thousands of native spectators, every house-top and window also being thronged by persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the Governor and their kind-hearted and enterprising ruler. At Nilambag, which by the way has been designed and built by Mr. R. Proctor-Sims, the popular Engineer of the State, for the Maharaja's eldest son, and which was only just completed the day before the Governor's arrival, his Excellency was greeted with the inevitable guard-of-honour and the regulation quantity of the National Anthem. The Governor was conducted to his splendid temporary residence by his Highness, while Mr. Proctor-Sims conducted the other members of the gubernatorial party to their tents on the other side of the grounds, where the trees hung with Chinese lanterns imparted quite a touch of fairy-land to the place. The rest of the considerable company of guests at present enjoying the hospitality of the Bhownugger State are mostly staying with Mr. Proctor-Sims, who, as usual, is untiring in his efforts to make them thoroughly comfortable.

At an early hour this morning his Excellency drove to the Takhtsinghji Hospital, and formally opened the new institution in the presence of a very large assemblage of European and native ladies and gentlemen. The new hospital, which affords another instance of his Highness's large-heartedness and interest in his subjects has been erected at a cost of upwards of five lakhs of rupees and is undoubtedly one of the handsomest and best formed institutions of its kind in this country, but as at the opening ceremony, Dr. Burjorjee, the chief Medical Officer of the State, gave such a good description of it, I will not go over the ground he so well covered. His Excellency was met at the principal entrance by his Highness, Kumar Shri Bhavsinnji, Mr. Proctor-Sims, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, L.M., Mr. T. R. Fernandez, Dr. Barker, the Dewan, Major Snell, Mr. Mackay, Captain Forbes, Mr. Sakerlal Savailal and numerous other gentlemen. The Maharaja conducted his Excellency over the building, ending the inspection with the dispensary room, where the Governor performed the ceremony of making the first pill-mass on a marble slab in a chaste setting of silver presented to him by his Highness. Afterwards the party made their way to an extensive *shamiana* at the end of the building. The vast congregation of European and native ladies and gentlemen present rose on their entry and remained standing till the Maharajah and the Governor had taken their seats.

At the request of his Highness, Dr. Burjorjee gave an account of the origin and progress of the Medical Department of the State. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Burjorjee said:—

Before the year 1870, the Vaids or Hakims were the sole ministers of the healing art, but, as has been the case in other parts of India, so in this State also as the benefits of the European system of medicine began to be better understood by its results, the Vaids and Hakims gave way, and at the present day the people flock in numbers to our dispensaries. Since the opening of the dispensary, people have gradually begun to repose confidence in European medicine. Still many look upon it as the last resource, when their domestic and Vaidi means utterly fail, and the diseases approach to chronic stages. Notwithstanding all this, I am glad to observe, that some of the high-caste and intelligent people did not fail to resort to the dispensary at the first approach of a disease, and now full advantage is being taken by the people generally of the beneficient institutions, which have been favoured by the munificence of the durbar. (Applause.) The first appointment of a graduate of the Bombay University, was made exactly twenty-two years ago, *i.e.*, on the 13th of April, 1870, and I may be permitted to remark that the date auspiciously coincides with that on which your Excellency's present gracious mission in connection with this hospital has first led your footsteps to Bhownugger. The first dispensary in this State owed its origin to the benevolent intentions of the late lamented Thakore Saheb Jasvuntsinghjee, who was desirous of securing to the poor and needy of his subjects the benefits of the European system of medicine. But the Thakore Saheb did not survive to see his project carried out. This dispensary, called after him, was opened in the time of the Joint Administration, in a temporary building, in the town of Bhownugger, on the 16th of June, 1870. The want of a suitable building, however, was promptly supplied by the Joint Administrators, Messrs. Percival and Gowrishanker Oodayshanker, and an elegant edifice was erected at the expense of the durbar in a conspicuous part of the town. Two years after the opening of that dispensary, another was established at Mahuwa, a sea-port town of the State, and this was followed by one in each successive year at Sihore, Kundla, Botad, and Talaja, so that there were six dispensaries in the State, when the Joint Administration ceased to exist. As soon as his Highness the present Maharajah assumed the reins of his State, he desired that the wants in this respect of his subjects in the remaining Mahals of his State should no longer be left unsupplied, and established dispensaries at Umrala, Ghadhada, Lilia, Rajula, and Jesar. The necessity for an additional dispensary at Bhownugger having been felt, his Highness further sanctioned the establishment of another, and ordered it to be named Juwansinghjee Dispensary in commemoration of the name of his late lamented brother. It was opened at the other end of the town in a durbari building, in January 1885. Thus there are at present two dispensaries in the town of Bhownugger and ten in the Mahals. The time at the disposal of your Excellency will not permit of my entering into details of the various statistics connected with these institutions, but I would merely mention a few important facts. The total number of patients treated at the Jasvantsinghjee Dispensary during the first year of its existence was 4,495. It gradually increased every year, so that at the end of five years, it rose to 12,896 and at the end of ten years to 20,069, while in the last year the number was as high as 26,035 against 25,409, in the year previous. The total number of patients treated in the last year at all the dispensaries of the State including the above was 104,658 against 115,542 in the year previous. The work done by each dispensary may fairly be judged from the daily average attendance of patients for the last year. It was highest, as may naturally be expected, at the Jasvantsinghjee Dispensary, varying from 335 to as high as 643. The Juwansinghjee Dispensary had a daily average of 312, Mahuwa 295, Kundla 173, while at the remaining eight dispensaries the average attendance ranged from 21 to 83. The total daily average at all the dispensaries was 1,603·4. Forty-nine *post-mortem* examinations were made at the request of the Police or Magistrates, and opinion on other 527 medico-legal cases was given. Our staff consists of four graduates in medicine and fourteen hospital assistants. The hospital assistants have been selected with care. In fact, his Highness by grant of scholarships encouraged a number of natives of this State to prosecute their studies in the Medical School at Aumedabad, and appointed them to their posts on their passing the necessary examinations. A qualified midwife has been appointed by the durbar—since May 1875, and a properly-trained nurse, who had attended the Nurses' Class at the Rajkote Civil Hospital and has received a certificate, has been attached to the department since February 1891. Each and all of our dispensaries are either in the direct charge of a graduate or a qualified hospital assistant. Besides the above-mentioned four graduates, two more have been very recently sanctioned by his Highness to meet the increasing demands on the department, and a third has been appointed in connection with the Vaccination Department of the State, which has been handed over to our independent charge from the commencement of the present official year. The annual expenditure on the European medicines, bazar drugs, diet establishment, and miscellaneous charges was in the last year Rs. 49,530, and the cost per patient was nearly 7½ annas, against Rs. 49,424, and 6 annas and 10 pies, respectively, in the year previous. It will, perhaps, be interesting to your Excellency to know that the whole of the expenditure in connection with the Medical Department is defrayed by the durbar. It is a matter of the very greatest satisfaction to us that there is no demand of this department that has not been sanctioned by his Highness. We have no parsimonious local fund bodies to negative wants, the value of which they do not understand. I have now to mention one fact, which requires prominent notice. The regular expenditure of the department is defrayed by the durbar, but, in place of the Endowment Funds that are established by the benefactions of the charitably-disposed persons in connection with the public hospitals in Bombay, his Highness' charity is always ready at the call of humanity, and I have been able with liberal funds from his Highness' private purse every year to supply the wants of the poor and indigent patients, whenever necessary, with clothing, money for food, and passage to their homes, when they leave the dispensary. (Applause.) I have now to say a few words about the hospital, before which we are now assembled, and which has been named "Takhtsinghjee Hospital" after our Maharajah. From the beginning his Highness has taken the greatest interest in the establishment of this institution, in connection with which a fact highly creditable to his Highness' sense of obligation to his subjects is deserving of notice. When proposals for the building of a country-house for his Highness and of this hospital were simultaneously brought forward for consideration and decision, his Highness gave his preference to the hospital, and the foundation-stone of this elegant building was laid by him. It was designed by the eminent Architect, Mr. William Emerson, F.R.I.B.A., and has been built by Mr. R. Proctor-Sims, the able and energetic Engineer of the State. (Cheers.) Its total length is 260 feet and width 50 feet. The style is Hindu in every detail as required by his Highness the Maharajah, a requirement which Mr. Emerson has fully satisfied. It will contain sixty beds arranged on two floors in various wards for males and females with verandahs all round and passages between each ward for ventilation, which will serve also as waiting-rooms for the servants. Bath-rooms, lavatories, and other conveniences are placed at the ends of the buildings in low angle towers disconnected from the wards by the verandahs. A small ward on the ground floor for contagious diseases has entirely a separate entrance, and four special wards and the operating-room are on the upper floor. The offices are placed in one block at a distance from the main building, but connected with it by a handsome covered way. In this detached block, the kitchens for Mahomedans and Hindoos are quite distinct. The mortuary is placed at an extreme end of the compound, so that exit therefrom may be by a bye-road. The building will be lighted by one of Laidlaw's Patent Pneumatic Gas Machines. The striking feature of the building is the central dome, which rises to eighty-three feet above the ground level. Of the beauty of its architecture and the comfort it will secure to the patients, I need not say anything at length here. This noble monument of his Highness' liberality will speak for itself. (Loud applause).

His Highness then descended the steps of the dais and standing in front of the seat, occupied by the Governor, said:—

Your Excellency,—I view this as one of the proudest moments of my life. Anxious, as most human beings are, to continue the remembrance of themselves in this existence, it occurred to me that I would prefer the memorial of myself should take the form which this building has assumed. To my mind it is a noble building, and I am proud of it, and that pride, your Excellency, is increased a hundred-fold by the kindness which you have shown in coming so far and in such heat to declare it open. I thank your Excellency most sincerely for your graciousness in this, and now beg that you will, before this great assemblage of friends and well-wishers having yourself already prepared the first medicament, declare the Takhtsinghji Hospital open. (Applause.)

His Excellency, in declaring the building open, said :—

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have the very greatest pleasure in declaring the Takhtsinghji Hospital open, but whilst able to comply with your request to perform that ceremony, I am hardly able to agree in one remark which fell from your Highness during your speech, namely, as to the reasons for your pride in the building. I do not think that the monument —which the building in itself presents will be as worthy of you or to your subjects as grateful a monument of yourself as will the thought of your generosity your kindness of heart and all your consideration, in thinking of their wants rather than of your own needs and comforts. (Loud applause.) As Dr. Burjorjee has pointed out, fifteen years ago when you had as it were the choice of erecting a palace for yourself or of building a place which would be such a comfort to your subjects as the present hospital will undoubtedly prove, you preferred the latter to the former, and that fact, I am sure, will during your lifetime and for centuries after it bring to the minds of generations to come feelings of the utmost gratitude for your Highness' extreme consideration. (Applause). As Dr. Burjorjee said there is probably nothing for which we have more reason to be grateful in the progress that has been made in India during the last hundred years than the recognition by the people of the country that the old system of medicine has been surpassed by the knowledge of the system introduced by European doctors. As he said it has taken some time to get over the prejudice in favour of the wise men, who professed to understand herbs and to be able in an occult manner by dealing with various precious stones and by their knowledge of the influence of the planets and so forth to cure unfortunate human beings of the different ills to which flesh is heir but by degrees, common-sense and experience of the practical results of the modern system of medicine has shown them that, upon the whole, it is preferable in their own interests to trust these innovators than to resort to those who study that old folklore which we may admire for the trust and confidence which is demanded of those who pursue it, but which we from our own experience are somewhat inclined to distrust when we have to take medical advice. That prejudice has been got over, and we can see from the figures quoted by Dr. Burjorjee that it is recognised in your State that a very great want has been supplied in the establishment of those fourteen or fifteen dispensaries in the various parts of your State, and that you have had the foresight and the consideration for the comfort of your subjects to have established these dispensaries is very much to their benefit and your credit and honour. (Applause). But I think you have also to be complimented on the fact that while providing the buildings and stocking them with medicines you recognised that you would have been only doing part of the good work you intended to do if you did not put in charge of them gentlemen skilled in the art, which was to alleviate the sufferings of those who would attend the dispensaries. I see for each of them there are gentlemen who have passed examinations of a more or less intricate nature, and I sincerely congratulate you on having appreciated the need for skilled advice as well as for supplying, which you have so kindly done, medicines and comforts in these buildings. (Applause.) I am also extremely glad to observe that in every case these gentlemen are subjects of the Bhownugger State, showing your anxiety is to encourage your own subjects to take up a course of study which will eventually enable you to employ them in positions in your own State. (Applause.) I do think notwithstanding the abuse which is heaped from many quarters upon the British Government that they may at least be proved of the fact that at many head-quarters in British India, they have established Universities and schools at which gentlemen coming from all parts of India—native States as well as British territory—have been able to study and obtain degrees, which have enabled them to secure positions of confidence, trust and remuneration in their own native States, and thereby have encouraged their fellow-subjects to go further afield and pursue wider courses of study, and I hope in that way to extend the confidence which, I trust, is felt in the stability of the British Government out here, and at the same time to lead to wider recognition of its anxiety to do its duty, not only to the subjects in British territory, but also those who are subjects of native Chiefs in alliance with her Majesty. (Applause.) I am especially glad to see that you have taken pains to obtain a qualified midwife and a properly trained nurse, for I believe there is no direction in which attention is more needed than in the provision of skilled medical advice for the female classes who may require attendance at different periods in their lives, and I am sincerely glad that that has attracted your notice. If your Highness sees your way, I am quite sure you will extend the establishment that is already in existence, if you find it is requisite, and that the females in this State are ready to take advantage of the professional assistance that is provided. It is very gratifying to have been able to feel ourselves justified in giving your Highness a large measure of direct management and control as regards the Vaccination Department. Seeing what has been done in this State for the provisions of medical aid, I think, there was justification shown for placing greatest confidence in the belief that your Highness and Council would recognise that Vaccination is a real benefit to the people in which it is adopted, and not only that but where there are provinces administered by separate bodies, it is essential that on each side of that border, there should be a system as nearly similar as possible, otherwise it is likely that one side where the system is more perfect will be at a disadvantage in consequence of that on the other side of the border not being so good. We have only recently in the Bombay Presidency, despite opposition, which, I think, was very unreasonable, and based upon grounds which I consider quite unsubstantial, passed a Vaccination Bill; and from all I have heard and from statistics placed before me, I suppose that in the Bombay Presidency, there is a general recognition that Vaccination is a most desirable means of protection. I am sure that after the passage on this Bill the people of the Bombay Presidency will be far more secure against small-pox and its terrible effects than they were when the system was a voluntary one, and I sincerely trust that the example which the British administration has set in the Bombay Presidency may by degrees be followed in those native States which border on it, and which have got a greater measure of freedom as regards administration in that respect than they originally had. I think, I have noticed all the points that have been touched upon by Dr. Burjorjee in his most interesting address and by your Highness in your speech, and it now only remains for me to express my own personal gratification that it has been in my power to keep the promise I made your Highness some little time ago that I would come here and avail myself of the honour of opening this beautiful hospital. Having declared it open, I now, on behalf not only of those here present but also those many thousands who are not here, but who either in their own bodies or through those of their friends and relations, who may eventually benefit by this most munificent donation of your State, thank your Highness for your extreme generosity in building this hospital, and in so liberally meeting the demands of the medical profession as regards their patients in all parts of the State. I also beg to thank you especially for the kindness and generous thought that prompted you to consider the needs of your subjects rather than your own comfort. (Loud applause.)

Attar, pan, and garlands were then distributed, after which his Excellency returned to Nilambag, visiting on the way the new Samuldas College, which is now nearly completed, the Marble Chatre at the Gungagellia Tank, which was erected from one of Mr. Griffiths' most artistic designs, in memory of the Maharajah's late wife; the new granary, and the old State Records Department. In the afternoon, his Highness went in State with his Councillors to visit his Excellency at Nilambag. The Governor subsequently returned the visit at Motibag, and later on drove to the lines of the Bhownugger Imperial Lancers, and saw the men at drill, Captain A. W. Forbes, the Inspecting Officer, explaining several matters concerning the new regiment, as to which the Governor made inquiries. The Lancers are a very smart body of men, and unquestionably form a valuable addition to the contributions made by other native States to the Imperial defence scheme.

To-night his Excellency will attend a State banquet given in his honour by the Maharajah, but I must reserve my account of this function for another letter.

BHOWNUGGER, April 15.

By reason of having to catch the mail, which, like time and tide waits for no man, I was obliged to wind up my last letter rather abruptly. Accordingly I must now return to one or two matters to which I was then obliged to refer only very briefly. A great deal of interest attached to the Governor's visit to the lines of the Bhownugger Imperial Lancers, and, judging from the reference he made to them later on in the evening, his Excellency was extremely pleased with the progress made by the new corps. On arriving at the parade ground, his Excellency, who was accompanied by his Highness the Maharajah, and Mr. Ollivant, was received by Captain Forbes, Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Cavalry, the men, who had been formed up in line, according him the usual military greeting. Captain Forbes having introduced the native officers of the regiment, his Excellency walked down the line and inspected the corps. The men then went through sword and lance exercises and performed some simple manœuvres, after which the Governor inspected the horses, which were paraded in front of him. He subsequently made an inspection of the lines, and before leaving the ground warmly complimented the Maharajah on the splendid manner in which he had equipped the men and on the general efficiency of the corps. If appearances go for anything, the compliment was well deserved, for, it is a long time since I have seen a better equipped or better horsed body of men, and, it seems, little short of wonderful, that in the short space of nine months, the corps should have been brought up to such a high standard of efficiency. The men are all Rajpoots, who have always borne the reputation of being especially well qualified for soldiering purposes, but still to use a very expressive phrase, the manner in which they have been "licked into shape" in such a short time reflects the greatest credit on the Inspecting Officer and the native officers, who have so admirably carried out his instructions. In all respects the corps is one, of which the country has every reason to be proud, and his Highness' loyalty in establishing it, at a cost of many lakhs of rupees, certainly merits the warmest recognition. On leaving the Lancers' lines his Excellency drove to the Bhownugger bunder, where Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s agent, furnished him with some interesting information regarding the shipment of cotton and other articles to Bombay. At the time of his Excellency's visit, the bunder was crowded with bales of cotton which were being removed as quickly as possible from the shore into the holds of Messrs. Shepherd's steamer, Ponani. The Company's steamers only commenced this trade with Bhownugger less than a year ago, I believe, and having regard to what was witnessed at the bunder last evening, there seems to be good reason for congratulating them on their enterprise in thus extending their service.

At night, his Excellency attended a State banquet given in his honour by the Maharajah, and the function was a most brilliant success. It was held in a magnificent *shamiana*, pitched in the Albert Victor Square, a large open space, facing Moti Baug, his Highness' palace. The broad drive leading to the *shamiana*, the entrance to which was marked out by a handsome triumphal arch, supported on either side by towering stands of buttees was lined on either side by small white lights, while the *shamiana* and its surroundings could not possibly have presented a scene of greater brightness. The Maharajah's stately palace, the Peile Gardens, and the Gangagellia Tank, all in close proximity to it, were dressed with thousands upon thousands of tiny lights twinkling in the still night air, as if they had specially descended from the heavens to lend their lustre to the occasion. But the illuminations were, by no means, confined to the *shamiana* and the buildings and roads in close proximity to it; they extended throughout a large part of the town, where lights, worked into all sorts of devices, were arranged along the sides of the roads, through which his Highness' guests had to pass on their way to the banquet. The Governor was met, on arrival, by his Highness and the members of his Council, and conducted through a small grove of graceful palms to the first section of the *shamiana*, which had been very tastefully fitted up as a reception room, in which had assembled a large company of ladies and gentlemen, who had been invited to meet the distinguished guest of the evening. When his Excellency had been introduced to several of the leading personages present, the strains of that welcome old air: "The Roast Beef of old England" came from the Maharajah's band in the compound, and an adjournment was made to the far end of the *shamiana*, where an excellent repast was waiting to be discussed by the fifty guests who had been bidden to the Maharajah's ever hospitable board. His Highness escorted his Excellency to his seat, and then withdrew till the conclusion of the banquet. When dessert was reached, his Highness, accompanied by his two sons, and the leading native officials of the State, returned and took his place at the Governor's side. The toast-making was then proceeded with. His Highness gave the first toast, and in doing so said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I propose the Queen-Empress. God bless her Majesty, and long may she reign. Her affections have had a very sore trial, and she had, and has the deepest sympathy of one and all who live under her benign reign. (Applause.)

The Maharajah next proposed the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family. He said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I propose the Prince and Princess of Wales and all the Royal Family. On the last occasion I had the honour of proposing that toast here when I had the lamented Duke of Clarence as my honoured guest. The affliction of the Prince and Princess is too recent, and our grief too fresh, for me to do more than say that they too had, and have our deepest sympathy. (Applause.)

Then came the toast of the evening and in giving it, his Highness said :—

Mr. Ollivant, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—You will all join me heartily, I know, in supporting my next toast—the health of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris. (Applause.) I am sorry her Excellency Lady Harris has had to seek a change, but, I hope, she will soon return to India with a large store of strength, and, perhaps, be able to visit Bhownugger on some future day. (Applause.) I have to offer my sincere thanks to Lord Harris for acceding to my request to visit Bhownugger and open our hospital, as he has done this morning. (Hear, hear.) I am conscious that to come here, particularly at this time of the year, his Excellency has had to make personal sacrifices, but, he will, I am sure, be repaid for it all by the certain assurance of the pleasure which we find in welcoming him. It is a sincere gratification to me, and, I shall always remember his kindness. His Excellency's rule has been marked by his desire to acquaint himself personally with the wants of the country, and his strong sense of justice; and the Native Chiefs of the land have in him, I am sure, a firm, true friend—one, who will, in no way, permit any interference with their inherited rights. I have, I know, your willing aid in giving three cheers for Lord and Lady Harris.

When the cheering had subsided, his Excellency the Governor responded to the toast in the following terms :—

Maharajah Saheb, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I thank you most sincerely, Sir, for the kind way, in which you have proposed the health of Lady Harris and myself, and I shall take the earliest opportunity of conveying your most cordial and kindly words to her Ladyship. In the course of your speech, you said you were afraid I had been put to some inconvenience by paying Bhownugger a visit during the present hot season, but I may say that my experience teaches me that if there is one person, who is not inconvenienced by travelling in the hot weather, it is the Governor of Bombay, for everyone who is concerned in the tour he makes, takes such great pains to render him as comfortable as possible, and put themselves to so much trouble to secure that comfort, that the inevitable result is that the Governor of Bombay is extremely comfortable although the weather is hot. And I take this opportunity of expressing my regret for having put so many people to such inconvenience as I have in this trying season, and of thanking them most cordially for their exertions in my behalf. The fact is, that if the Governor of Bombay is to see all the people he wishes to see, and is supposed to see, during his tenure of office, it is absolutely essential that he should travel at some other time than that which is most comfortable to himself. Unless he selects for his tours that period which affords some slight leisure—that is, when Government are shifting from one head-quarters to another—it is difficult for him to see and make the acquaintance of all those persons he should see and wishes to see. I can assure your Highness that it has given me the very greatest gratification to have been able to accept the invitation your Highness held out to me some months ago to visit Bhownugger. I was extremely anxious to pay a visit to a State which has the advantage of having at the head of its affairs a prince who has shown the broadmindedness which your Highness has in calling to your aid a council composed of gentlemen who are able to advise you, and whose advice you have accepted on matters of the highest importance. (Applause.) I was anxious to visit a State which I believe was the first in Kattywar to introduce a railway—(applause)—and if I may judge from what I hear of the progress that has been made during the last ten years as evidenced by the Census, which shows comparatively a very great increase in Bhownugger, that the enterprising traders of the State recognise the advantages of the rule under which they live, and have so attracted trade to Bhownugger that it has materially increased the employment of labour in the city. As I said before, I was anxious to visit it for these two reasons, and from the conversation I have had the honour of having with your Highness, I can see that you, Sir, regard the Council that you have set up as one established on thoroughly constitutional principles. It is a purely voluntary and arbitrary act on the part of your Highness in having done so, and I can imagine nothing to prevent you doing away with it to-morrow if you choose; but I think you have recognised that it has brought advantages to yourself in that it gives you a broader, wider, and possibly a clearer view of the political subjects which you have to consider in your high position, and in all probabitity, I think, I am right in saying your Highness does not regret the step you took in decentralising the important duties which lay upon your own shoulders by calling to your assistance this Council. Then I was also anxious to visit a State which has taken a remarkable step in advance by codifying its laws—(applause) —and I sincerely congratulate you upon the skilled advice you have had the benefit of by the presence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on your Council. (Applause.) I can judge that he, having taken for his model those extremely able examples of codification which are to be found in British India, your Highness will have no reason to regret the long step in advance you have taken in that direction. Having come here, I have had the advantage of seeing what you have done in the way of public buildings, and I have already had the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Proctor-Sims on all he has done here—(loud applause)— and Dr. Burjorjee on the complete medical organisation he has been able, through your Highness's generosity, to provide. But, Sir, having witnessed all your Highness has done in various ways, there still remains another matter I should like to refer to, which excites a warmer and deeper interest in me than any of the others, because I am able on this occasion amongst many who have the advantage of a frequent acquaintance with your Highness to thank you for the patriotic services you have rendered to her Majesty the Queen-Empress by the recruitment of the Imperial Corps of Lancers, which I had the honour of inspecting to-day. I am sure that your Highness, who came forward with the true instincts of a Rajpoot when the idea of the Imperial Service Corps was started and offered to establish a transport Corps does not now regret that you did me the honour of taking my advice that it would be better to set up a corps of cavalry in preference to a transport corps. I am sure, Sir, you must have been pleased to see to-day the smart appearance the men presented on parade, the very fairly accurate knowledge of the drill they showed, despite the short time they have been recruited, and their muscular and generally satisfactory physical appearace, which also must have struck all the on-lookers. I am convinced your Highness will agree with me that Captains Forbes—(applause)— is to be warmly complimented on all he has done in the short time he has been here, and it will be equally gratifying to your Highness to hear that Captain Forbes says he has never found men more willing to learn, more anxious to make themselves soldiers than these Rajpoots he has had the opportunity of recruiting in your Highness's State. In these circumstances it is a sincere pleasure to me to be able, amongst those who rightly regard it an honour to consider themselves your friends, to thank you for the public and patriotic services you have rendered her Majesty the Queen-Empress in providing this Imperial Corps of Lancers. Before I sit down I think it incumbent on me to offer a few remarks upon some mis-statements which were made in a Bombay newspaper published a few days ago, and for this reason, that on the last occasion I had the honour of seeing your Highness at Rajkote I took the opportunity of pointing out before the Chiefs of Kattywar, that they had only got to be careful and guarded in their system of administration, and they then might be utterly indifferent to the abuse that might be piled on them by the venomous portion of the press which revels in garbage; that all they had got to be fearful of was the criticism of that far larger portion of the press which is thoroughly respectable, and most thoroughly respected. Having made these remarks at Rajkote with reference to what had taken place in your Highness's State just previously, I think it is my duty now in reference to the mis-statements to which I have alluded, to offer some general observations on the subject. Those mis-statements were to the effect that I was going to reason seriously on various subjects with the Chiefs of Kattywar whom I was likely to meet on my tour, and the newspaper in question—I am not going to mention its name, because I see no occasion for me to give it a gratuitous advertisement— stated that it based its information upon a memorandum drawn up by a high political officer. The whole thing was a gross mis-statement, and I do not intend to deal categorically with it. I only wish to assure your Highness that if at any time I think it my duty to speak seriously to any Chief of Kattywar, or of any other part of the Bombay Presidency, on political matters, I shall do so in the recognized official from, and shall certainly take care that our discussions do not become the property of that class of paper to which I have referred. (Applause.) The fact is, it is not worth while for people in the public position of your Highness, the other Chiefs of Kattywar, and myself to take much notice of mis-statements of the character of which I have spoken. Vulgar little boys in the streets not infrequently call people of respectable appearance and respectable pursuits and occupations, vulgar names, but no notice is taken of such a display of bad manners. And I do not think in the circumstances it is worth while for your Highness and your brother Chiefs or myself to take detailed notice of published statements of such utter inaccuracy. Let me only say that a paper which choses to insert without careful inquiry statements which prove on subsequent information, to be absolutely inaccurate, and which having had the inaccuracy pointed out to it, fails to offer any apology or explanation is beneath our notice, and we can well afford to be satisfied with a general contradiction without going into detail. Having said this much I have now the pleasure and the honour to thank your Highness for the hospitality you have extended to me in inviting me here, and for the great courtesy you have shown me during my stay here. I can assure you that I view with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction the efforts your Highness is making to establish a thoroughly sound system of administration in your State, to arouse all spirit of patriotism amongst your people, and at the same time to show yourself the greatest loyalty possible to her Majesty the Queen-Empress. (Loud applause.) Your Highness has not included in the toasts of the evening a very important one, but I feel I should be wanting in courtesy if I did not take upon myself the responsibility of proposing it; and I feel certain it will be responded to with the utmost enthusiasm by all present who know your Highness better than I do. I ask you all to drink his Highness's very good health and long life. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

His Highness in reply said :—

Your Excellency,—It was very kind, indeed, of you to propose my health as you have done, and very kind of you, ladies and gentlemen, to receive the same in the hearty way the toast has been received. I feel grateful, and in that one word I am sure you will understand the full measure of my thankfulness. (Applause.)

The company then repaired to the Gangajelia Tank just outside the *shamanah*, and witnessed an excellent display of fireworks, the rich illuminations around the banks of the tank being greatly admired. The fireworks lasted till nearly midnight, when the guests, having thanked their genial and generous host for having given them one of the pleasantest of all pleasant evenings, sought their carriages and hied them home.

To-day was spent very quietly by his Excellency. In the early morning he went with Mr. Ollivant and Captain Fowle to pay a visit to Miss Brook's Girls' School. He was received by the Maharaja and his Councillors, and having been shown over the establishment by Miss Brooks expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which it was conducted. He subsequently visited the High School and the High Court, at the latter of which places Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Judicial Councillor, introduced the Chief Judge and all the other Judges to his Excellency, who seemed much pleased with the arrangements in the building, which are very similar to those in vogue in the English Courts. On leaving the Court his Excellency went to inspect the Bhownugger paddock, supposed to be one of the finest paddocks in India, Mr. Proctor-Sims furnishing his Excellency with a great deal of interesting information with regard to the splendid stud of animals owned by his Highness. His Excellency spent the remainder of the day at Nilambag.

BHOWNUGGER, APRIL 16.

His Excellency left by special train at seven o'clock this morning for Sangad *en route* for Palitana, where he will visit the celebrated Jain temples. His Highness the Maharaja, and the members of his Council and a large number of European and native gentlemen assembled at the station to see him off, a guard-of-honour being in attendance, and the usual salute fired.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT SAWANTWADI.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

SAWANTWADI, April 11.

The prize-distribution ceremony, in connection with the United Native Institute, took place on the 8th inst. A beautiful pandal was erected for the occasion which was liberally decorated with flowers and plants. Col. Nutt presided, and there were also present : Miss Spencer, Miss Lambert, and his Highness the Raja Bahadoor. The head-master, Mr. Krishnaji Narayan Naik, welcomed the guests and, in doing so, remarked that he had the greatest pleasure in according them most hearty welcome. They feel grateful for the honour they had done them in accepting their invitation, and their presence there in so large a number itself bespeaks the lively interest they take in educational matters, whether they be private or carried on at State expense, and he for one did not wonder at it at all as he was sure they did not look to men but to their intentions and actions. The good work they had undertaken, depending much, of course, upon the helping hand, they were pleased to extend to them.

Mr. John Fernandez, the secretary, then read the following report :—

The institution was ushered into existence a year ago. Many doubts were raised at the time the institution first saw the day as to its future, and we think that they were justifiable so far as the external features of the baby were concerned. But notwithstanding these seemingly desperate disabilities, they had outlived all such predictions and we are proud and glad to present it to this assembly. The institution entered upon its well-meant course with only seven or eight students, which number has now reached the comparatively incredible figure of 113. Originally instruction was given up to the 4th standard only, but now the status has been raised to the 6th standard, and we are preparing some students to be sent up for the School Final Examination this year. Three students were sent up for the first grade public service examination held at Ratnagiri. We can assert that our work has been crowned with more than the wished-for success. The students in the institution number 113, made up for the most part of all the classes of the community. During the course of one year we have been able to enrol a number nearly equal to that in the Local Government English School without any perceptible decrease in the number of students in the latter. This clearly lays bare the fact that so many of the boys as are on our rolls were unavoidably shut from the advantages of education. Before concluding we tender our hearty thanks to the Sawantwadi public, official and non-official, for the kind patronage and support they have accorded us and express our firm determination to continue the course we have adopted as long as we can. (Cheers.)

Colonel Nutt, after the distribution, rose amidst cheers and said, he congratulated the head-master, Mr. Krishnajee, on having achieved, in the face of many difficulties, such marked success. There was plenty of room in Wadi, he said, for such an institution, as was shown by the fact that nearly 130 pupils, enrolled themselves without affecting the attendance at the High School. It would be unreasonable and churlish to withhold encouragement from such an undertaking which in his opinion deserved support. The report read by Mr. Fernandez almost took his breath away and he would not attempt to follow it, but if the same, magician's wand, which, by a touch, changed the educational baby into a boat, operated on the newly-opened institution, marvellous results might be expected, and trusted that the good ship would steer, as true a course as the P. and O. Company's mail steamer, by which he hoped shortly to go to Old England. (Applause.) It really was an exceedingly gratifying sight, he added, to see such a large attendance on so interesting an occasion. The prizes seemed uncommonly well selected and the boys, judging from their admirable recitations, had rightly earned them. He wished every possible success to the head-master for his pluck and perseverance and the assistant masters for their evident care in teaching and to the school generally. (Cheers.)

The interesting ceremony ended after the National Anthem was sung by some of the younger students of this institution and with three hearty and loyal cheers for her Most Gracious Majesty, H. H. Babusaheb, and Colonel Nutt, proposed by Mr. Bhowanising, the companion to H. H. the Sir Desai, and three other ringing cheers for the institution, by Col. Nutt himself, and followed by the distribution of garlands and *attar*.

THE HONG KONG REGIMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—My attention has been called to a paragraph regarding the Hong Kong Regiment in your issue of the 14th inst., and I write to ask you to correct its inaccuracies as the writer has been most singularly misinformed. The Government of India will be surprised to hear of its decision to organise "nine additional regular native regiments for police work in the colonies." Such a decision would, I need scarcely observe, be *ultra vires* the Government of India having no authority over the colonies. As a matter of fact the Hong Kong Regiment is one on the Imperial establishment, raised under the orders of the War Office with the assistance of the Indian authorities. As far as I am aware there is no present intention of stationing similar forces at Singapore, Pahang, etc., and most certainly the Hong Kong Regiment will not be on the same footing as the Burma Police, it being on the regular establishment of the army.—I am, &c.,

E. G. BARROW, Major,
Commanding Hong Kong Regiment.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to point out an inaccuracy in the report which appears in your paper of this morning as to what I said at the meeting of the Society yesterday about the proceedings of the committee of management in reference to the fund raised as a memorial to Sir Raymond West. What I said was that out of the several forms such as a bust or a portrait which the memorial might take the committee thought that if the fund was devoted to the purchase of a collection of books it might perhaps be more in consonance with the wishes and tastes of Sir Raymond West. I may mention that Sir Raymond was not consulted in the matter at all.—Yours, &c.,

JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK,
Honorary Secretary.

FUGITIVE RUSSIAN JEWS.

A fund for the relief of Russian Jewish fugitives has been founded in Bombay. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. William, Watson and Co., bankers and agents. The following sums have been already received :—Rt. Rev. Dr. L. G. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, Rs. 10; Sympathy, Rs. 20; Lieut.-Col. Bisset, R.E., A. C., Mr. James H. Sleigh, F. A. L., C. P. C., Mr. B. Phillips, G. W. K. H., and D. N. G., each Rs. 10; the Rev. James F. Gardner, Rev. R. MacOmish, Rev. Dr. W. M. Alexander, M.D., Mr. Sorabjee Framjee, Mr. F. G. Dumayne, Mr. J. Morris, A. F. B., D. J., J. W. B., Mr. James W. Smith, Illegible, Mr. A. Tomlinson, Mr. Ainsworth, Mr. James Dickson, Dr. Langley, H. G. G., and C. C., each Rs. 5; other amounts, Rs. 10; Mr. R. Proctor Sims, State Engineer, Bhavnagar, Rs. 10;— total Rs. 215.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 12th April, 1892 :—

Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	**£17,000,000**
Remitted from 1st April 1892 to 9th April 1892	**£498,000**
Balance to be remitted from 10th April 1892 to 31st March 1893	**£16,502,000**

THE LUSHAI OUTBREAK.

A Lungleh telegraph of Wednesday says:—Early on the morning of the 9th instant the Lushais attacked our stockade at Lattanama. Firing was kept up for about three hours, until daybreak, when the enemy retreated. We lost one mule killed and four wounded. Owing to the limited amount of space in the stockade the animals had to be picketed outside. The Lushais must have retreated in a great hurry, as they left behind them several powder horns, which were afterwards found in the jungle, which also showed numerous traces of blood. Friendly Lushais report that the enemy had one man killed. On the 11th our transport camp at Mills Basha, which is 13 miles from Demagiri, was attacked. We only had eight civil police there. They, however, succeeded in keeping off the enemy until a party of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, under a havildar, who were proceeding towards Mills Basha from Demagiri came up at the double, having heard the firing, and drove the enemy away. We only had one man, namely a dak runner, wounded. This, it may be supposed, partly accounts for our not having received any dak for some days. We heard news yesterday from our stockade at Vansangas that a party of frontier police, under Jamadars Sarup Mohun and Nehal Sing, went out on the 9th and 10th to hunt up any Lushais who might still be loitering about in the neighbourhood of Zantey. They came across a number making a new village, attacked them and killed one man, whose body was found, besides dropping five or six more whom the Lushais succeeded in carrying away. We did not have a single man wounded. The plucky manner in which these Lushais savages invariably carry away their dead and wounded is a great feature in their character.

Yesterday, the 12th, a Gunjami coolie died here of cholera. I trust this is only an isolated case, as if the disease becomes epidemic, we should no doubt lose a large number of men, owing to the very limited space in the fort.

Shillong, 12th April.—Mr. McCabe is now able to carry on offensive operations for one month, independent of all communication with or assistance from Aijal. On the 1st April one police sepoy was killed and three coolies wounded on the Sonai road. On the 2nd one police sepoy was mortally wounded near Thanruma. On the 3rd a police sepoy was wounded on the Sonai road, and a sepoy of the 18th B.I. severely wounded between Aijal and Thanruma. One the 4th the Lalbura garrison was attacked at dusk, but the enemy's force was completely dispersed. On the 5th the Lushais made repeated and obstinate attacks on a party of police sent to communicate with Lieutenant Johnston, commanding the Sonai outpost. On the way down one sepoy was killed, and on the return journey the enemy again attacked, but the police charged, killing one Lushai and wounding five others.

The Burma Column has returned to Fort White. Daokuma's and Lathuma's men still continue to attack Captain Shakespear's line of communications, but Captain Shakespear hopes to be able to advance on their villages immediately.

Shillong, 13th April.—When the news of the raid on the Boruncherra Tea Garden was confirmed, the Chief Commissioner asked for 300 more military to be sent to Silchar, to be utilised, if necessary, in holding the outposts on the frontier of Sylhet and Silchar. Orders were issued at the same time to have the stockades at Chattacherra, Fulikuli and Takhmamla, on the Sylhet frontier, put into proper repair, with a view to their possible occupation by the military. Mr. McCabe should by this time have reached Poi Boi village and now that offensive operations have commenced in real earnest it is not anticipated that any further raids will be committed on our frontier. The Lushais, moreover, have never been known to raid after May, owing to their being fully occupied during the rainy season in jhumiag operations. However, to guard against any possible contingency, the 300 men of the 4th Bengal Infantry from Fyzabad, who are now on their way to Silchar, will be utilized, if the Chief Commissioner thinks necessary, in holding the outposts above mentioned, and patrolling along the frontier.

The Manager of the Moneer Khal Tea Estate reports that a wood cutter was killed and beheaded by Lushais on the Sonai river above his garden, and two others wounded. It is fortunate that the guards at Muinadhar and Moneer Khal were increased to 33 rifles each before this incident occurred, for the knowledge of this reinforcement no doubt prevented this raiding party from advancing further north. A guard of 15 men has been sent to protect the Rukne Tea Garden, lying south of Dharbund, and there have been over 150 men at various outposts along the southern frontier of the Silchar district since the first news of the Boruncherra raid was received.

A satisfactory piece of intelligence has been received from the Officer Commanding at Fort Aijal. A friendly Western Lushai chief, named Linkhunga, intercepted five women and four children from Poi Boi's and Lalbura's raiding parties, while passing through his jhums, and has sent them to Changsil with a view to their being sent to Silchar. This confirms the supposition that Poi Boi's men committed the Barancherra raid. Mr. McCabe originally intended to attack Bungteya first, but on receiving news of the raid changed his plans, and determined to settle Poi Boi at once, as his village lies between Aijal and the plains, and he would remain a source of danger to our frontier if not punished immediately.

The Burma column is returning to Lushai at once, and consists of 150 men of the 39th Gurwalis, 50 men of the 4th Pioneers and two mountain guns, under Captain Rose, with Mr. Carey as Political Officer. They hope to reach the village of Damkuma, the leader of the Southern Lushais, who attacked Captain Shakespear, by the 16th, and they take rations for one month.—*Pioneer.*

AFGHAN AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

We have referred to the case of Fakir Sayad Feroz Din of Lahore, who was in serious troubles at Kabul in the Amir's Camp Jail. We are now informed that the charge of misappropriation of certain gifts, intended for the British officers by the Amir, have been dismissed owing to the complainant having failed to produce sufficient proof. But unfortunately another case of a similar nature has been raised against the accused by two well-known merchants of Cawnpore, who recently informed the Amir that on the orders of Fakir Sayad Feroz Din they had supplied, on different occasions, harness and saddles, &c., but that the price of the same, amounting to a considerable sum, had not as yet been paid to them. The case is now under enquiry, as the Amir had some time previously paid this sum to Fakir Feroz Din.

A correspondent says that Umra Khan was lately put to flight after an assault in force by General Ghulam Haider Khan, and has asked the people and Khans of Allidhand, Thana, Bukhta, Dhera Jalagiram, Batkhel and Tetagai, to assist him, but that they have refused to do so, because General Ghulam Haider Khan had already written to them not to help the refuge in any way. Notices have been also issued, that any one who will bring in Umra Khan alive will get a handsome reward from General Ghulam Haidar Khan.

Umra Khan, being informed that some of his relations, who are on bad terms with him, are ploting for the sake of the reward, to betray him, has, it is stated, now requested the leading men of the Abbazai-Mohmand country to let him pass through their villages Arrung and Barrung, from which route he intends coming to Peshawar. It is stated that General Ghulam Haider Khan and Safdar Khan of Nawagi have posted troops to guard the cross roads in order to secure Umra Khan's capture. It is quite possible, however, that the foregoing is only an exaggeration of the negotiations which have been going on between Umra Khan and the Khans of Swat.

On the 27th ultimo fighting took place between the inhabitants of Hillamguzar in Tirah over some private feud, in which three men were killed, and a few wounded on both sides.

On the 3rd instant another fight took place between Jalal Khan and Shahabat Khan of the Sham Gowati (upper Swat) the total loss being seven killed and some wounded. It is stated that they have sent for reinforcements from their villages, and severe fighting is about to take place.

Muhammad Yusuf Khan, alias *Chekai*, who has for a long time been fighting with the men of the Kurrum Valley, and is now stationed at Saddo on the Kurrum border, has sent a mounted messenger on the 5th instant to Kabul requesting the Amir to send him reinforcements, as the force already under him have proved insufficient to overcome the opposition of the tribes.

The Khan of Kokand has lately sent a shot gun as a present to the ruler of Chitral by one Ghulam Haider. The Khan of Kokand is related to the Mehtar of Chitral, and is at present residing in Peshawar city.

It is reported that the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan has sent four regiments of infantry, and a battery of a artillery to Khost, with orders to Shirindil Khan, Governor of Khost, to subdue the people of Jadran, who object to the Amir's establishing a cantonment there.

It is reported from Asmar that the Amir's General, Ghulam Haider Khan, is now making arrangements to construct a road from Asmar to Burwa, Umra Khan's stronghold.

In reply to a recent petition from Mugal Khan, late Khan of Ghashtu, asking for support, the Amir wrote to him saying that he has no objection in meeting his wishes regarding his maintenance, if he or his brother, Wali Muhammad Khan, agree to live at Kabul but through fear of their lives they prefer returning to British territory instead of living at Kabul. It is stated that they have now sent petitions to the British Government for maintenance and asking permission to return to Peshawar.

A few days ago fighting took place in the Khyber between the followers of Muhamaad Amin Khan and Akbar Khan, Kooki Khels, the result being two men severely wounded.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

A STEAM TRAMWAY.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* gives the following account of an interesting experiment in steam tramway running in the North-West :—

Out of its own neighbourhood, probably that remarkable little 2' 6" gauge railway running between Shajehanpur and Khotar, a distance of thirty-one miles, is almost unknown, while probably the name of the Powayan Steam Tramway would lead to the supposition that it is nothing more or less than an ordinary tram-road the usual passenger cars drawn by steam power. It is, however, a miniature railway, the working arrangements of which are modelled on those of other lines in India, the engines, carriages and rolling stock generally being equal in finish and efficiency, and the permanent way in quality and system of construction to that of any railway in the country in its way.

The Powayan Tramway, or more properly, perhaps, the Shajehanpur-Khotar Railway, was constructed in 1890, being originally intended by its promoters to tap the large tracts of forest lying between Shajehanpur and the Rohilkhund-Kumaon link, and though it was only completed up to the Khotar terminus in the early part of 1891, it would appear that the company have every prospect of realizing their expectations of a fair return from this source, in addition to a steadily increasing passenger and miscellaneous goods traffic.

The line commences at Shajehanpur, where the company have a mutual transhipment platform with the O. and R. Railway, and runs for its entire length along the existing Government road, the sleepers being laid on the extreme left of the roadway and following its curves and undulations without very much compensating earthwork or embankment, the company having been permitted to make use of all Government bridges and culverts where wide enough for the purpose.

The small locomotives seem to be possessed of wonderful tractive power, hauling trains of twenty wood-fuel trucks with covered goods wagons and passenger cars at a speed of ten to fifteen miles per hour with ease, notwithstanding the numerous curves and reverse curves existing along the line, and this is the more remarkable in that, for the train mentioned, it is found that coal-fuel is quite an unnecessary item of expense, wood being amply suitable for the pressure of 150lbs.

The service, at present, is of four mixed trains daily, which is found to be sufficient to meet the traffic now available, though the company intend shortly to largely augment their rolling stock in view of an increase when a contemplated extension of eight miles to Milani on the R. K. Railway is completed. This would form a direct connecting link between that railway and the Oudh and Rohilkhund, and afford a shorter outlet for a portion of the frontier produce towards stations between Lucknow and Bareilly.

The line appears to have a fair prospect before it, and is probably a forerunner of other undertakings of a similar nature, which could be launched in time when similar facilities exist, though, perhaps, it is too young in its career yet to be taken as a pattern for other ventures of a similar nature.

CAPTAIN BOWER.

His many friends, writes the Lahore paper, will be delighted to hear that Captain H. Bower has successfully crossed Thibet, and may shortly be expected in Calcutta, as he had arrived early in February at Tarchindo, where there is a French mission, whence private news of the intrepid young traveller has reached the outer world. Captain Bower, who first gained fame and the gratitude of his country, by the persistence with which he tracked every turn and double of the murderer of Dagleish, and hunted him to his richly-deserved death, has now, so far as we can judge, eclipsed the feats of all previous explorers, in Thibet. Since the 3rd of July last, when travelling from Srinagar, via Leh, he crossed the Chinese frontier at Chang Chenmo, he has been lost to sight, and we have been anxiously watching for news of his reappearance in the Far East. Patience is rewarded at last, and we now know that Captain Bower has safely traversed the enormous stretch of absolutety unknown and reputedly waterless and inaccessible country lying between Chang Chenmo and Lhassa. We believe that the only encouragement which Captain Bower had to embark upon his courageous venture was the knowledge gained in Central Asian *shikar*, that the *yaks* came towards Leh from the east. The *yaks*, he argued, must drink water by the way : and so, without guides of any sort, he plunged into the unknown land, not knowing, after striking camp each morning, where he would next find water. But necessity is a good school-master, and we have little doubt that by this time Captain Bower has developed the instinct of the *yak* for directing his course waterwards. Travelling almost due east, with a slight inclination to the south, he, at last, arrived near Lhassa; but it goes without saying that this apparition of the outer barbarian from the west was not allowed to enter, and, with the usual Chinese hospitality to the stranger, nothing would for days be listened to but that he should return by the way he came. This could not be under any circumstances, and at last, thanks to the usual Chinese submission to the inevitable, he was allowed to proceed stil east, but well to the north of Lhassa. Our readers will get a good idea of the journey by looking at the maps of Asia and drawing a line from Leh to the north-west corner of Chang Chenmo, thence to the northern edge of the Tengri Nor, from this about 100 miles northwards and from there through Chiando (Tsiangdo) to Garthok, and from there through Bathang to Tarchindo, thence to the Yang-tse Kiang River, and so, we hope, to the sea and India. They will see what a long stretch of unexplored country has been traversed and that it is the first time that Tibet has been fairly crossed. M. Bonvalot entered it by the north, and came out by the east; a good performance, but very different to the bee line, almost, which Captain Bower has made from west to east. Grombchevsky failed to do an almost similiar journey, and said it would be many years before any European crossed the Central Tibet plateau; but Captain Bower has falsified the prediction—at what pains may be gathered from the fact that for five months he could never have been at a lower elevation than 15,000 feet. So long as the Government of India has the services of intrepid explorers of his type, we need not fear being second to any nation in the annals of exploration.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Madura left here for Bombay and Karachi this evening.

LONDON, April 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh arrived here on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

PLYMOUTH, April 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, April 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera left here this evening.

PORT SAID, April 14.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, April 14.

The City Line steamer City of Perth arrived here this morning.

ADEN, April 15.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

COLOMBO, April 14.

The s. s. Valetta left here at 5 p.m. to-day.
The s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind left here at 8 a.m. to-day.
The s. s. Clyde left here at 2 p.m. to-day for Bombay.

COLOMBO, April 17.

French mail steamer Niemen from Calcutta arrived.
French mail steamer Natal from China arrived.

HONGKONG, April 14.

The s. s. Malwa left here this afternoon.

PENANG, April 15.

The Austrian Llyod's s. s. Berenice, from Shanghai, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

TRIESTE, April 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperator from Bombay (1st instant) arrived here this morning.

It is understood that the German Emperor will, this year, visit Cowes during the regatta week, and take part in the race for the Queen's Cup. He has intimated his intention of entering his yacht, the Meteor (formerly the Thistle) for the race, and his wish to have personal charge of the yacht during the contest. If the Queen is at Osborne during the regatta week the Kaiser will be her Majesty's guest, but, as at present intended, the visit will be of a purely private character.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Robert Harrowing, 1,395 tons, Capt A S Huson, cleared on Saturday last for Trepanni and Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steamer Bombay, 2,375 tons, Capt S Bason, which arrived in harbour on the evening of the 14th inst. from London (17th March), brought a general cargo.

THE barque Ribbleton, 2,375 tons, Capt T Davies, which arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Mauritius (18th January), brought a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Visram Abram and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, 3,039 tons, Capt D Clarke, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Calcutta, (26th March) via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and Mr Schwarz as a passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mobile, 916 tons, Capt W McAdam, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst., from Aden (7th April), with a general cargo and Mr. W Spink as cabin passenger and 34 deck.

THE steam-ship Santon, 1,621 tons, Captain J Coull, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Cardiff (15th March), with a cargo of 2,773 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts Craig and Co.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, Capt McFee, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt W R Johnstone, Mr MacLachlan, Mr Taylor and Mr Johnstone.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pachumba, 544 tons, Commander E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee (13th March), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Beasdile, Mrs Gardiner and children.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Almora, 1,716 tons, Capt H M Ingram, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from London (5th March), calling at Algiers, Aden and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, Mr Turner and Mr Woodhouse as cabin passengers.

THE Asiatic Steam-ship Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Calcutta (25th March) via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Griffiths and child, and three deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, 968 tons, Captain Shepherd, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—H H Suesan Mahmed Shah, and two native ladies, Mr A Malling, Mr Coen, Mr Christian and 184 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pemba, 988 tons, Commander W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Presian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Capt C F Burton, Mr C H J Rustomjee, Mr J Begbie, Mr H A Gilnwur and Mr Eduljee Cowasjee. For Bherin—Mr Ahmed Abdoola Munsoor, Mr Ebrahim bin Garati and Mr Abdool Remon. For Busreh—Mr M Daker, Mr Abdool Aziz Somitte, Mr Abrahim Busir, Mr Allybin Abrahim and Mr Abdoola bin Salani. For different ports—65 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steamer Brindisi, 2,129 tons, Capt E Street, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from China, &c, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.F. of Inversnaid	1709	Wilson	B	W & A Graham & Co
,, Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
,, Tyndale	1391	Moore	D	J Mackintosh & Co
,, N. Hall	2139	Owens	E	E Bates & Co
,, Almora	1716	Ingram	F	B & P S N & Co
,, R. Harrowing	1695	Hugheson	G	K Nixon & Co
,, White Hall	1792	Mill	H J	K Nixon & Co
,, Arroyo	2306	Samuel	K	B Craig & Co
,, River Indus	2255	Scott	L	T Morrison & Co
,, Wildcroft	1916	Oneal	M	....
,, Taif	878	Hannah	N	Haji Cassum & Co
,, Northumbria	1223	Molloy	P	Turner Morrison
,, Ismailia	..	......	Q	K Nixon & Co
,, Swordsman	1779	Nacoda	..	....
,, Trisco	1653	Browne	(30 tons crane)	T Morrison

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri............Nacoda......Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Millfield	1409	Willis	1	K Nixon & Co
,, Persia	2317	Hutchinson	2	W & A Graham &Co
,, Arara	..	Mackinlay	3	K Nixon & Co
,, Teheran	1071	Jephson	4	......
,, Bombay	2049	Bason	5	P & O S N Co
,, Urbino	1542	Kerr	6	F Muir & Co
,, Aisla Craig	2188	Whyte	8	W & A Graham &Co
,, Niagara	1978	McConachie	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Dragoman	1785	Nash	10	K Nixon & Co
,, Eleanor	1228	Fill	11	alongside
,, W Water	1843	Hall	12	K Nixon and Co.
,, Buckingham	1876	Scorgie	15	W & A Graham&Co
,, Bombay	2049	Major	16	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Krishna	..	......	17	Shepherd & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Almora (s)	Ingram	London, March 5.
15	Santon (s)	Coull	Cardiff, March 15.
	Mobile (s)	McAdam	Aden, April 7.
	Brindisi (s)	Street	Shanghai, March 20.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, March 25.
	Mombasa (s)	Clarke	Calcutta, March 26.
16	Java (s)	Shepherd	Busreh, April 2.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, March 13.
17	Twickenham (s)	Robertson	Alexandria, April 2.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Ceder Branch (s)	Pitchers	Zanzibar, &c.
	Arroyo (s)	Samuell	London and Karachi
	Buckingham (s)	Scorgie	Dunkirk.
	Khandalla (s)	Rickford	Calcutta, &c.
16	Kapurthala (s)	Livingston	Karachi & K. Coast.
	Aston Hall (s)	McFee	Marseilles, &c.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Rt. Harrowing (s)	Hughson	Trepanni and Genoa.

The steamer Pemba, Capt. Rothwell, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Brindisi, for China, &c.
,, Nizam, for Calcutta.
,, Mobile, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jedda.
,, Java, for Zanzibar, &c.
,, Almora, for London, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Niagara s—2,000 cwts jowari, William and Co ; 200 bales cotton, V Hunsraj.

Netherby Hall s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

Persia s—35 cwts coir yarn and 140 cwts coir fibres, M Mooljee.

Iran s—2,994 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arara s—40 cwts deer horns, J L Mahomed ; 50 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola.

Peninsular s—135 cwts olibanum, E Visram ; 16 cwts olibanum and 130 cwts gum, J Showjee ; 43 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola ; 18 cwts deer horns, J L Mahomed ; 9 cases shawls, J Dulsookrao.

FOR HULL.

Urbino s—216 cwts myrabollams, S Dossa and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

Tresco s—500 cwts myrabollams, K Mohunjee ; 1,644 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Falls of Inversnaid s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Falls of Inversnaid s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Calvin s—220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 2,001 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

Zanni Stephanovich s—110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

Wildcroft s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, N Kairaz and Co ; 160 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Robert Harrowing s—1,000 cwts linseed, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR LEGHORON.

Bombay s—8,000 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Dragoman s—6,375 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales hemp, J Lalljee.

FOR HAVRE.

White Hall s—11,250 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Ismailia s—1,000 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Aisla Craig s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,000 wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—125 cwts gum E Muffre.

FOR ODESSA.

Eleanor s—1,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Northumbria s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—100 cwts [illegible]ion, R Megjees ; 100 cwts olibanum and 3 cwts genda [illegible]ns, M M Essabhoy; 60 cwts olibanum, 32 cwts bysabole and 30 cwts fennel seed, Yue Lun Ching ; 16 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 175 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

Bombay s—25 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay s—200 bales twist, C Ebram and Co ; 175 bales twist, Cowasjee Bros.

Teheran s—75 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—179 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 13.

Beale, Capt, 5th Bo L I, to rejoin, from Kurrachee.

APRIL 15.

Macgregor, Surgn, Lt-Col, 8th Bl Cavy, on leave, from Nowgong.
Mellis, Major, 26th By Infy, on leave, from Neemuch.
Johnstone, Lt-Col, Ms, H C, on leave, from Jalna.

APRIL 16.

Swaine, Surgn-Major, Ms 2nd Infy H C, on leave, from Jalna.
Pearse, Capt, Bl, R A, on leave, from Jutagh.
Curzon, Major, Bl, Rifle, Bde, on leave, from Ranikhet.
Whitla, Lt, Bl, Queen's Bays, on leave, from Sialkot.
Clerk, Major, Bl 2nd Dray Gds, on leave, from Sealkot.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 14.

Lyons, Surgn, Lt-Col, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Warner, Lt, Bl, 3rd Lanc H C, on duty to Hingoli.
Dalyell, Lt, Bl, 3rd Lanc H C, on duty to Hingoli.

APRIL 15.

Lawrence, Lt, R E, on leave, to Khandalla.
Oswald, Capt, Bl, 1st Lanc H C, on leave, to Aurungabad.
Wetherall, Lt-Col, 22nd By Infy, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

APRIL 16.

Beynon, Lt, Bl, 1st Bn 3rd Goorkhas, on leave, to England.
Churchill, Bde Surgn, Lt-Col, Bl, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Swaine, Surgn-Major, Ms 2nd Infy H C, on leave, to England.
Curzon, Major, Bl Rifle Bde, on leave, to England.
Kettlewell, Capt, Bl, J S C, on furlough, to England.
Eliott, Capt, Bl, RE, on furlough, to England.

APRIL 17.

Buton, Capt, Bl, Rl Fusrs, on leave, to Quetta.
Bartlett, Surgn-Capt, Bl, Medical Staff, on duty, to Mhow.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF APRIL, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·702	N E	2	107·0	71·1	39	..	1·55	—1·33
Agra	29·694	N W	4	109·5	78·9	37	..	0·82	—0·33
Cawnpore	29·741	E S E	4	109·0	73·1	56	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·692	E N E	7	109·4	75·3	52	..	1·46	—0·44
Jhansi	29·681	N W	2	112·5	83·7	24	..	1·39	—0·09
Jacobabad	29·699	S E	4	111·8	75·7	40	..	0·10	—0·62
Karachi	29·794	W S W	9	91·5	75·8	87	..	0·38	—1·07
Ajmere	29·750	N W	9	107·8	86·6	32	..	1·19	+0·32
Deesa	29·777	S	8	111·5	77·7	35	..	0·55	+0·12
Rajkot	29·793	W	7	107·9	73·7	89	..	..	—0·50
Veraval	29·787	N N W	10	85·1	74·3	81	..	...	..
Neemuch	29·746	N W	8	106·0	78·1	16	..	0·24	—0·42
Indore	29·739	N N W	6	107·1	78·1	33	..	0·87	—0·13
Saugor	29·673	E S E	3	107·9	78·6	15	..	0·75	—1·87
Jubulpore	29·725	S	1	106·0	74·6	30	..	1·95	—0·66
Hoshangabad	29·722	S W	3	108·5	81·1	28	..	0·49	—1·29
Khandwa	29·742	W	4	109·2	85·3	22	..	0·34	—1·05
Raipur	29·750	E	8	107·3	80·5	35	..	0·33	—2·10
Nagpur	29·723	S W	7	107·8	79·4	31	..	0·57	—2·17
Amraoti	29·716	W S W	8	105·8	84·7	20	..	0·33	—1·92
Akola	29·736	W	5	109·1	85·7	20	..	0·27	—2·69
Surat	29·812	S W	F	99·2	74·0	75	..	..	—0·25
Malegaon	29·768	N N W	9	106·8	85·0	52	..	..	—1·54
Bombay	29·805	E N E	9	91·4	81·7	79	..	0·01	—0·86
Poona	29·807	Calm	8	104·0	75·3	54	..	0·79	—1·25
Sholapur	29·789	S E	6	104·2	76·9	36	..	0·24	—1·82
Ratnagiri	29·762	S E	8	93·4	79·8	61	..	0·03	—0·93
Belgaum	29·806	Calm.	[illegible]	93·8	68·8	82	0·05	6·66	+3·64
Goa	29·804	N N E	8	92·1	83·4	70	..	0·01	..
Karwar	29·798	N E	3	91·3	81·7	74	..	0·70	—2·45
Mangalore	29·815	N	3	91·8	81·9	74	...	2·70	—1·23
Calicut	29·806	Calm.	8	91·3	80·0	84	0·12	5·84	—3·01
Cochin	29·835	W S W	M	88·3	76·1	84	0·01	16·26	+2·36
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secunderabad	29·802	S	7	101·3	75·2	51	..	..	—3·04
Masuliptm.	29·836	S S E	6	98·2	77·0	80	..	0·55	—8·12
Bellary	29·807	S	3	102·5	78·8	57	..	0·90	—2·07
Cuddapah	29·813	S S E	..	103·2	79·9	52	..	0·57	—6·58
Madras	29·833	S S E	12	88·2	82·1	81	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·850	N	5	95·8	73·3	84	..	2·70	—4·62
Trichinopoly	29·844	E N E	5	97·1	79·3	68	..	4·94	—7·57
Negapatam	29·816	E	11	95·5	81·8	82	..	34·55	+1·12
Colombo	29·852	S	6	86·0	75·5	77	0·16	48·17	+12·32

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk at Jacobabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Secudderabad, and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in North-West Provinces. Gradients to the north of Latitude 15° are moderately deep, while readings are nearly uniform to its south. The barometer reads below the mormal everywhere, the deficiency being greatest on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Karachi, Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces. Winds are unusual and irregular in direction and moderate to light in force. This morning, the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Allahabad and Karwar and 12 at Ajmere, Indore and Malegaon. Except at Surat, Sholapur, Belgaum, Cochin, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichnopoly, the maximum temperature exceeds the normal average in all districts. The highest maximum was 112 at Jhansi and Jabobabad. The night temperature is slightly below the normal at Begaum, Cochin, Coimbatore and Delhi, and more or less above it in other parts of India. The lowest temperature registered last night was 69° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are nearly overcast at Calicut, Cochin and Coimbatore and partially clouded in Madras Presidency and at Mangalore, Karwar, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Nagpur, Amraoti, Khandwa, Hoshungabad, Indore, Veravar and Delhi. Light rain has fallen at Colombo, Belgaum, Calicut and Cochin. The weather is excessively hot throughout India, and on and off the West Coast from Mangalore northwards as far as Karachi it is still in rather an unsettled condition and likely to remain more or less cloudy. The meteorological conditions on the Malabar Coast and in the neighbourhood of Belgaum are slightly favourable for light rain.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The barometer has fallen, except in a few stations in the North-West Provinces. The fall is brisk in Upper Burma, Lower Bengal, north-west of the Punjab, and some central stations. It is moderate elsewhere. The pressure is high in the north-east of India, low in the Punjab, Central Provinces and off Ratnagiri. The wind is easterly up the Gangetic Plain, about normal elsewhere. The force is fresh in the north of the Bay. Temperature changes are irregular, and the means temperature remains above normal in all provinces except Burma, and Bengal, and the maxima is twelve degrees above normal in the Punjab, and the highest maximum throughout India is a hundred and thirteen Sirsa. Showers have fallen in the north-east of India and in Malabar. The weather is slightly suspicious off the west coast, where low pressure area is developing. Dust-storms are likely in the north-west of India. Thunder-storm and norwesters in the north-east of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th April as compared with the statement of the 5th April 1892 :—

	April 5.			April 12.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	8	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,30,04,168	12	0	2,42,51,915	11	1
Other Deposits, &c.	4,64,31,533	12	2	4,56,11,182	2	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,80,048	2	5	2,94,253	15	6
Sundries	31,29,391	8	5	31,58,691	0	2
Rs.	9,76,45,142	3	8	9,80,16,042	13	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	79,99,290	8	0	93,60,105	8	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	54,11,221	0	0	47,31,301	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,49,31,288	8	6	1,91,44,393	3	0
Credits on do.	97,38,090	11	9	90,93,424	2	7
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,72,40,766	1	1	2,81,31,212	13	9
Balances with other Banks	2,64,388	15	7	3,75,574	14	5
Bullion	5,03,097	12	1	4,48,215	7	11
Dead Stock	12,22,323	15	5	12,20,144	15	3
Stamps	10,620	3	9	10,789	7	9
Sundries	16,29,534	5	2	18,45,320	5	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,35,96,280	2	11	[illegible]	11	7
Do. at Branches	1,50,98,239	15	5	1,45,73,361	3	2
Rs.	9,76,45,142	3	8	9,80,16,042	13	0

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 12th April, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	19,98,971	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,51,224	Dec.
Other Deposits	8,20,352	do.
Post Bills	85,794	do.

ASSETS.

	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	6,80,895	Inc.
Loans	42,13,106	do.
Accounts of Credit	6,44,667	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	8,90,447	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	45,26,080	Dec.
Do. at Branches	6,22,879	do.

PEPSALIA A CONDIMENT—NOT A MEDICINE.
Used instead of Table Salt—Tastes like it.
QUICK AND EASY DIGESTION SECURED BY PEPSALIA.
CURES
THE LANCET says—
"Pepsalia affords a strong aid to Digestion."
PEPSALIA.—Use One Saltspoonful with every Meal.
PEPSALIA promptly digests the food and gives health and comfort.
INDIGESTION.
IN BOTTLES FROM ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, OR FROM MESSRS. G. & G. STERN, 62, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—
SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,
NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.
SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.
Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.
The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.
"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—British Medical Journal.
The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets convalescence
IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
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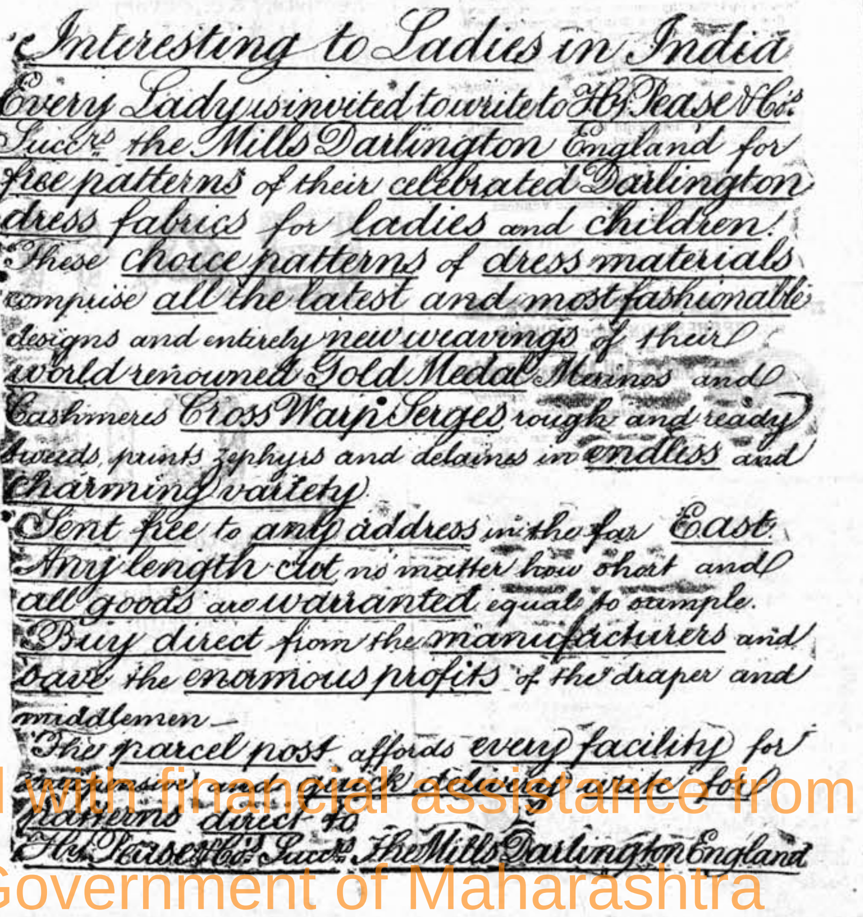

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Every Lady is invited to write to Hy. Pease & Co's. Succrs. the Mills Darlington England for free patterns of their celebrated Darlington dress fabrics for ladies and children. These choice patterns of dress materials comprise all the latest and most fashionable designs and entirely new weavings of their world renowned Gold Medal Merinos and Cashmeres Cross Warp Serges rough and ready tweeds prints zephyrs and delaines in endless and charming variety. Sent free to any address in the far East. Any length cut no matter how short and all goods are warranted equal to sample. Buy direct from the manufacturers and save the enormous profits of the draper and middlemen. The parcel post affords every facility for inexpensive and quick delivery write for patterns direct to Hy. Pease & Co's. Succrs. The Mills Darlington England

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.
PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.
SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.
PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a nutrient tonic it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for Malaise induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against Malaria.
PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in Anæmia, Sciatica, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and loss of power, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.
PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.
STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed only in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.
PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for feeble, anæmic females.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("Turnera Aphrodisiaca"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.
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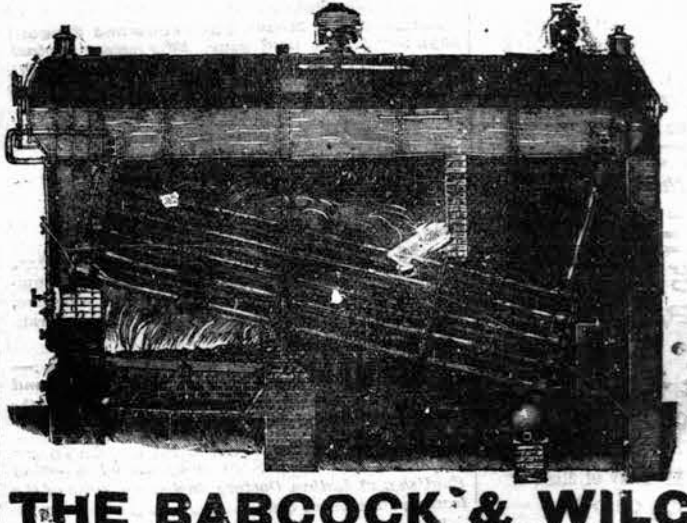

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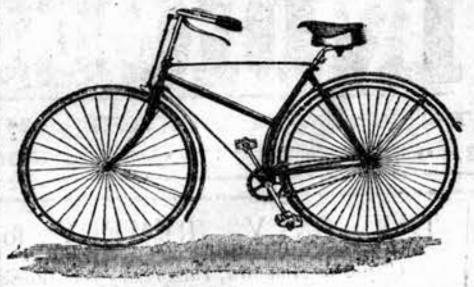

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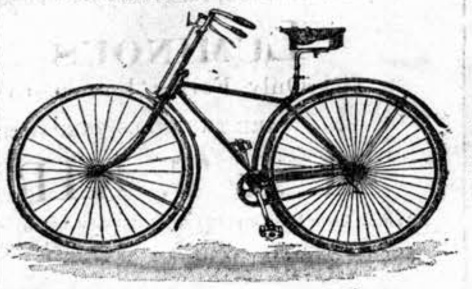

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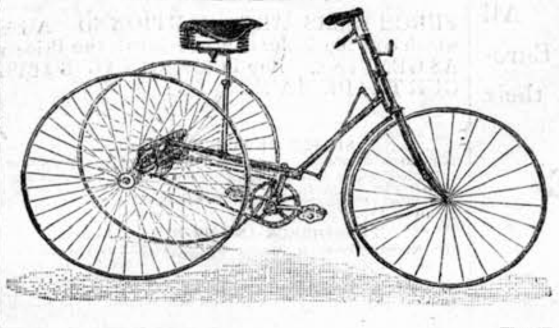

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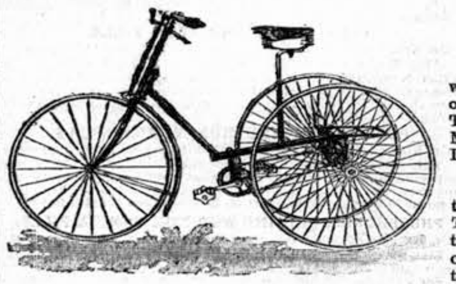

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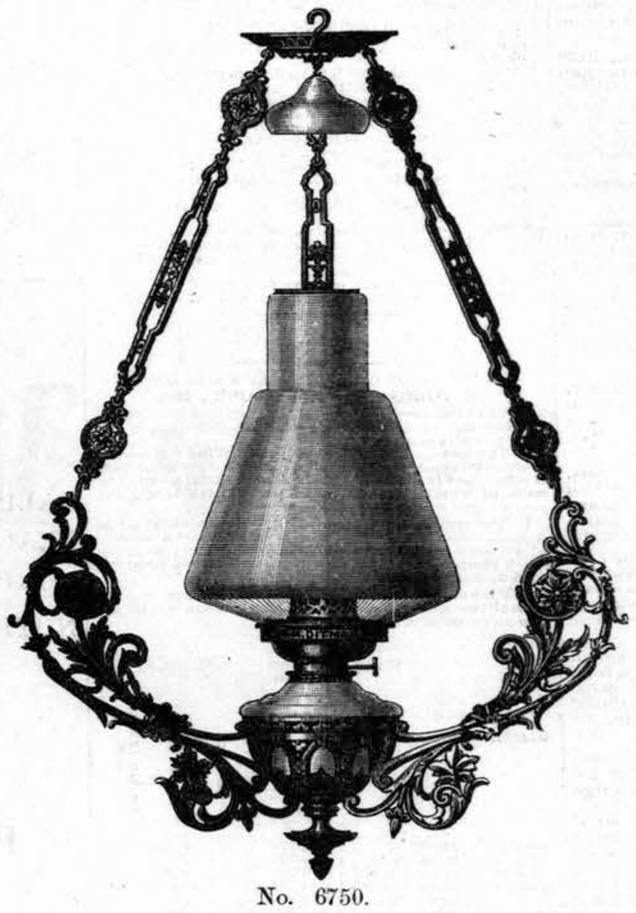

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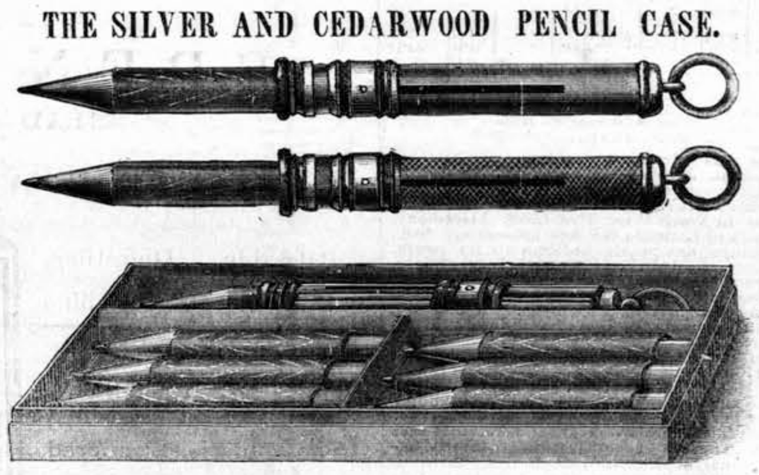

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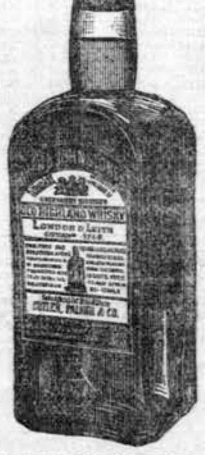

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